

Dr. Ruffner was also aware of the problem of the comprehensive high school. Like Jefferson when he was drafting his 1776 bill, Dr. Ruffner knew that providing an equal opportunity for each student to get the education best suited to him did not mean giving every student the same education. "Is a true educational course," Dr. Ruffner asked in 1876, "one and the same for the boy who breaks off at the second book of Caesar to go to the plow or the plane, and the boy who goes on through college into law or theology?" Dr. Conant and the Spong Commission also were aware that the comprehensive high school must be capable of handling students with different needs and interests.

This new high school now offers a full college preparatory course with 25 units in such academic subjects as mathematics, science, Latin and French. It also offers vocational programs in 5 different fields, with a total of 21 units in those fields.

Dr. Ruffner's reports emphasize the importance of teachers and teaching. "School laws, taxes, officers, buildings, apparatus, books, grading," he said in 1872, "are all in vain without good teachers."

Dr. Ruffner instituted examinations for teachers. He set up teachers' institutes. He was responsible for the creation of the first State normal school at Farmville. I have no doubt that Dr. Ruffner would have approved the recommendations of the Spong Commission report for regular and advanced teacher training. The staff of the Lexington High School, I am sure, will take full advantage of the many opportunities for ad-

vanced training, such as the summer institutes in science and mathematics under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, and the summer institutes in foreign languages under the National Defense Education Act.

Dr. Ruffner's emphasis on the importance of the teacher and those immediately in charge of education makes it appropriate to consider how fortunate Lexington has been in this respect. In 1897, only 3 years after the first public high school in Lexington had opened in what is now the Ruffner Elementary School building, Mr. Harrington Waddell, an honor graduate of Washington and Lee University and a charter member of the Washington and Lee Phi Beta Kappa Chapter, became the supervising principal of the Lexington public schools. Mr. Waddell served in this position until 1943, 46 years of constructive and effective leadership. During this period under his leadership and in subsequent years under the leadership of able and dedicated successors, the schools of Lexington and Rockbridge County have moved forward to provide increasingly effective education for their students.

Rockbridge County and the town of Lexington are reaching the final stages in a 10-year, \$3½ million program of school improvement. This program has made it possible to improve the teaching in the elementary schools and in the new high schools.

These efforts make it clear that the people of Lexington and of Rockbridge County are still moved by the same deep concern for education which the first settlers of the

area, and Thomas Jefferson, Robert E. Lee, and Dr. Ruffner all felt.

May the dedication of this new school building be characterized by a grateful acknowledgment of our indebtedness to school leaders of the past and a determination to carry forward their work in the spirit of George Washington, who said in his Farewell Address:

"Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

But this, my friends, is not enough. We have here in Lexington a priceless heritage handed down to us from God-fearing progenitors who has grasped the true meaning of education.

Our knowledge of the physical sciences has outstripped our knowledge of the social sciences and no one can with confidence predict that there will never be an all-out nuclear war. The sum of the matter is this: America may well face annihilation unless, in heart and purpose, we turn back to the fountainhead of all learning—the Father of Light who illuminated the understanding of our ancestors. In the immortal Book, taught in all of their schools, it is written:

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding"; for "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Deuteronomy 8: 11: *Beware that thou forget not the Lord Thy God.*

Almighty God, upon whom we lean for strength and unto whom we look for hope, may we earnestly devote ourselves to the task of bringing unto all mankind the blessings of the more abundant life.

Grant that, living in an expanding universe, we may find our hearts enlarging with a greater concern for the welfare of humanity and a longing to help men and nations cultivate a friendly and fraternal relationship.

Show us how we may give consolation and courage to all who are tempted to surrender to futility, feeling that they are the victims of a conspiracy of wicked and untoward circumstances.

Hear us in the name of the Captain of our Salvation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 16, 1961, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

PROCEEDINGS ON FRIDAY NEXT

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make the following announcement:

The Chair has had many inquiries by Members with reference to the proceedings on Friday next. The Chair has been requested to announce to the House that all Members who expect to go out on the official platform will assemble here in the Chamber of the House at 11 o'clock Friday morning. In order to go out on the official platform, it will be absolutely necessary for each Member to display his official ticket. The Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies feels that this is an entirely reasonable regulation.

If a Member does not have his ticket, it will be impossible for him to get his seat, for there will be no opportunity to join the procession after it leaves the House. There are no tickets available to ex-Members for this platform, inasmuch as the seating capacity is limited.

The seats to be occupied by Members of the Senate and House of Representatives have no cover, and it is advisable for Members to take with them their overcoats and hats.

The Chair is further requested to announce that no children will be allowed upon the platform, and there will be no seats except for Members actually holding tickets for their own seats.

So if you expect to be in the procession and get a seat on the platform, it will be wise for you to be in the Chamber at 11 a.m. on next Friday.

The Chair further announces that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] will act as Speaker pro tempore on next Friday.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

JANUARY 17, 1961.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's office at 12 o'clock meridian on January 17, 1961, and said to contain the message of the President of the United States with reference to the agreement with the Government of Italy, negotiated pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT OF ITALY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

To the Congress of the United States:

In December 1957 the heads of government of the nations members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization reached agreement in principle on the desirability of achieving the most effective pattern of NATO military defensive

strength, taking into account the most recent developments in weapons and techniques. In enunciating this agreement in principle the heads of government made it clear that this decision was the result of the fact that the Soviet leaders, while preventing a general disarmament agreement, had left no doubt that the most modern and destructive weapons of all kinds were being introduced into the Soviet armed forces. The introduction of modern weapons into NATO forces should be no cause for concern on the part of other countries, since NATO is purely a defensive alliance.

It is our conviction and the conviction of our NATO allies that the introduction into NATO defenses of the most modern weapons available is essential in maintaining the strength necessary to the alliance. Any alliance depends in the last analysis upon the sense of shared mutual interests among its members, and by sharing with our allies certain training information we are demonstrating concretely our sense of partnership in NATO's defensive planning. Failure on our part to contribute to the improvement of the state of operational readiness of the forces of other members of NATO will only encourage the Soviet Union to believe that it can eventually succeed in its goal of destroying NATO's effectiveness.

To facilitate the necessary cooperation on our part, legislation amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 was enacted by the Congress in 1958. Pursuant to that legislation, agreements for cooperation were concluded with four of our NATO partners in May and June 1959. A similar agreement was also recently concluded with our NATO ally, the Republic of Italy. All of these agreements are designed to implement, in important respects, the agreed NATO program.

This agreement with the Government of Italy will enable the United States to cooperate effectively in mutual defense planning with Italy and in the training of Italian NATO forces in order that, if an attack on NATO should occur, Italian forces could, under the direction of the Supreme Allied Commander for Europe, effectively use nuclear weapons in their defense.

These agreements previously concluded and this Italian agreement represent only a portion of the work necessary for complete implementation of the decision taken by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in December 1957. I anticipate the conclusion of similar agreements for cooperation with certain other NATO nations as the alliance's defensive planning continues.

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, I am submitting to each House of the Congress an authoritative copy of the agreement with the Government of Italy. I am also transmitting a copy of the Secretary of State's letter accompanying an authoritative copy of the signed agreement, a copy of a joint letter from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission recommending my approval of this document and a copy of

my memorandum in reply thereto setting forth my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 17, 1961.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 50)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Transmitted herewith is the annual report on the operations of the mutual security program for the period ending June 30, 1960. The report was prepared under the direction of the coordinator of the mutual security program by the Department of State (including the International Cooperation Administration), the Department of Defense, and the Development Loan Fund.

At the turn of this decade we have seen change and political uncertainty in the developing areas which have caused us to strengthen our programs for economic and social development. We have had as our goal the promotion of peaceful change for millions of people in Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East who are seeking domestic tranquillity and a better way of life. We have responded to the hope of these millions for a decent future for themselves and their children through well-conceived programs of economic and technical assistance. Our friends and allies have shared this responsibility with us.

Our common safety has been of equal concern and it has been our purpose to unite the free people of the world in a sustained common defense against overt attack or suppression of liberty. We have maintained the strength of our alliances by reinforcing collective defense arrangements. In doing this we have again demonstrated that firmness in the face of threatened aggression is a dependable safeguard to peace.

The events of the past year once again emphasized the need for a strong and vigorous mutual security program. Urgent issues will continue to confront us as members of the international community and we must respond wisely through constructive action.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 17, 1961.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—MES- SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 55)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on

Science and Astronautics and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the fourth semiannual report of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, covering the period April 1, 1960, through September 30, 1960.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1961.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 57)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 507, 81st Congress, I transmit herewith the 10th Annual Report of the National Science Foundation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 17, 1961.

ECONOMIC REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 28)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Joint Economic Committee and ordered to be printed, with illustrations:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 18, 1961.

To the Congress of the United States:

I present herewith my Economic Report, as required by section 3(a) of the Employment Act of 1946.

The report was prepared with the advice and assistance of the Council of Economic Advisers, who, in turn, have had the assistance of the heads of the executive departments and independent agencies directly concerned with the matters discussed. Pursuant to the requirements of the Employment Act, the report summarizes the economic developments of the year and the policy actions taken to promote balanced growth of the economy, appraises the economic outlook, and puts forward a number of legislative proposals designed to help achieve the purposes of the act. The report also reviews the performance of the economy under the Employment Act, and particularly during the period of this administration, and discusses policies for the future in the light of this experience.

The major conclusions and recommendations of the report are set forth below, in part in the words of the report itself.

As the year 1960 came to a close, the Nation was producing goods and services at an annual rate of \$503.5 billion, the same as in the third quarter of the year, though slightly less than in the second quarter. For the year as a whole, the total output of our economy, in dollars of constant buying power, was 2.6 percent greater than in 1959.

Production and employment declined in the latter part of 1960, and unemployment rose, owing in large measure to an inventory adjustment. In the first quarter, inventories were being built up at an annual rate of \$11.4 billion, but in the fourth quarter they were being reduced at an annual rate of \$4 billion. It is encouraging, however, that the declines in production and income were moderate. And it is especially important that final demands for goods and services—that is, the sum of the Nation's expenditures except those resulting in inventory change—rose without interruption during the year and in the final quarter reached the level of \$507.5 billion.

The achievement of a reasonable equilibrium in the Nation's international transactions continued to be a goal of our policies in 1960. The overall deficit in the U.S. balance of payments last year remained close to that in each of the 2 preceding years, but the structure of the deficit changed markedly. Short-term capital outflows accelerated, mainly in response to a widening of the margin by which interest rates abroad exceeded those in this country. But the deficit on all other transactions diminished greatly, as a result of a rapid rise in exports.

The underlying strength of our economy, manifested in final demand for goods and services, is a distinctly favorable element in appraising the economic outlook. So, also, is the fact that economic conditions today are free of maladjustments and imbalances which, to be corrected, would require prolonged contraction. Businessmen and consumers have kept their use of credit within reasonable limits, and speculative excesses have been generally avoided. Inflationary pressure has been restrained. While this may have affected inventory policies and, perhaps, other demands for goods and services, it has helped to prepare a solid foundation for a resumption of sustainable growth. Because action to maintain balance and to consolidate gains was taken in good time, we can look forward, provided public and private policies are favorable, to a period of sound economic growth from a firm base.

The Federal policies needed to promote balanced growth can, to a considerable extent, be applied under existing administrative authority. But there are certain areas in which legislative action is needed.

First, funds appropriated by the Congress for the fiscal year 1962 should be held within the limits of expected revenues. A budget conforming to this standard has been presented to the Congress. It makes certain suggestions for revenues to cover projected expenditures, including necessary extensions of taxes that would otherwise terminate or be reduced on July 1, 1961; an increase in the

highway fuel tax to 4½ cents per gallon, to supply needed funds in the highway trust fund; the rescinding by the Congress of action taken in 1959 which would divert funds from the general fund of the Treasury for road construction; and a rate increase to place the postal system on a self-supporting basis.

Second, Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to raise funds in the long-term capital market when, in his judgment, this is in the public interest, even if the cost of the funds is above 4¼ percent. The existing ceiling remains an important impediment to the Treasury's flexibility in achieving significant debt lengthening.

Third, as I have pointed out to the Congress each year since 1955, legislation is needed to enable the Federal Government to give constructive assistance to areas where there is high and persistent unemployment. The character of the legislation needed is described in the Economic Report, and an administration proposal drafted to meet the standards indicated has been placed before the Congress.

Fourth, legislative needs in the areas of health, education, and welfare, anti-trust enforcement, long-term agricultural adjustment, unemployment compensation, and housing and community development are outlined in the report. These are also described in the budget message.

Finally, I recommend again that Congress amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make reasonable price stability an explicit goal of national economic policy, coordinate with the goals of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power now stated in the act. The amendment proposed is limited to a change in the language of the act's declaration of policy and would accomplish its aim without placing restrictions on the effective operation of economic markets. It would strengthen the Employment Act which, as the Economic Report shows, has been a useful statute under which our citizens have made notable further advances in their welfare.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT ON AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 56)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 206(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, I am transmitting herewith the third annual report on the Nation's activities in the fields of aeronautics and space.

As this report testifies, 1960 witnessed a vast expansion of man's knowledge of the earth's atmosphere and of the limitless regions of space beyond. The Van-

guard, Explorer, and Pioneer spacecraft have added substantially to our knowledge of the earth's environment and of the sun-earth relationship. Experiments with Projects Echo and Courier, Tiros I and II, and Transit I and II have shown the promise of spacecraft application in the fields of communications, meteorology, and navigation. Among the outstanding accomplishments in technology were a series of successful recoveries from orbit of capsules from the Discoverer satellites and the increasing degree of reliability in stabilizing these satellites in the required orbits.

Significant advances were made in the manned space flight program and in the preparation of a small fleet of powerful launch vehicles to carry out a wide variety of space missions.

Underlying the Nation's aeronautics and space programs was a strong basic and applied research effort which resulted in constantly broadening scientific and technological horizons. Finally, the entire effort has been drawn together in a long-range program of space exploration which offers every promise that in the years to come benefits for all mankind will be extensive.

Summarized within this report are contributions of Federal agencies participating in the space effort.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1961.

THE LATE HONORABLE FRANK ETEL CARLYLE

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Speaker, for the second time within less than 2 years, I come to the well of the House to announce the passing of a former Member of this body from the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina, which I now have the honor to represent.

I am indeed sorry to announce to the House the passing of Frank Eitel Carlyle, who served in this body from 1949 through 1957, or from the 81st through the 84th Congresses. He died early Sunday morning, October 2, 1960, at his home in Lumberton, N.C. While Mr. Carlyle suffered for several years from a circulatory ailment, he had been active in the practice of law and participated in the activities of his city and county until his passing.

Mr. Carlyle was born in Lumberton in 1897, and spent his life there except for the time he served in the U.S. Navy in World War I and attended college. He began the practice of law in Lumberton in 1921.

The former Representative and Miss Lois Godwin Caldwell, also of Lumberton, were married May 19, 1927. To this union was born a daughter, Mrs. Doran Berry, who with her mother survive.

Mr. Carlyle had been chairman of the Robeson County Democratic Executive Committee and was appointed district solicitor for the ninth North Carolina ju-

dicial district. He was elected solicitor in 1938, and reelected in 1942 and again in 1946. He was in every sense of the word an able, vigorous, and fearless prosecutor of the laws and the rights of our citizenship. He was president of the Ninth North Carolina Judicial District Bar Association, commander of the Lumberton Post of the American Legion, member of the 40 and 8 Society, Phi Delta Theta, Methodist Church, a 32d degree Mason, and an Elk.

Mr. Carlyle was an able lawyer and a Christian gentleman. He endeared himself to all who knew him. Regardless of the time, place, or circumstances he was always kind and courteous, and had a word of encouragement for his friends. He was faithful to duty, laboring hard and long for the welfare of the people of his district, State, and Nation.

Frank Ertel Carlyle was a devoted public servant and a fine American. I am sure my colleagues will want to join me in extending deepest sympathy to members of the Carlyle family.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and also that all Members may be granted 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks at this point in the Record, on the life and character of the late Mr. Carlyle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

WILLIAM B. FRANKE, A GREAT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday there comes to an end the term in office of the present Secretary of the Navy, Hon. William B. Franke. As one who has had the honor to serve as a member of the Armed Services Committee of this body, and also as a member of the Naval Reserve, I have had a number of opportunities in the past 2 years to observe Mr. Franke's services to the Navy and to the country, and I would not want this occasion to pass without our pausing briefly to pay tribute to the job which Bill Franke has done for his Nation and to commend and congratulate him for all his services.

In his quiet but highly efficient and effective way, Secretary Franke has been a tireless and outspoken advocate of the naval service and of the unique contribution to our overall national defense which naval forces can uniquely make. Although not originally a sailor himself, he quickly won the confidence and respect of the uniformed members of the naval service, and he leaves office on Friday after 2 years as Secretary and another year as Under Secretary, with a profound grasp of those principles of

strategy and defense which must be as clearly understood by the civilian heads of our armed services as they are by the uniformed members if our defense is to be genuinely strong and our Nation is to remain free.

Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, Secretary Franke comes from my home State of New York, and he is, in fact, a neighbor of mine, having been born and raised in the city of Troy. In addition to that, his lovely lady, Mrs. Franke, is a native of my home city of Schenectady, and I regard both of them sentimentally, if not strictly legally, as constituents of mine.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, at the ceremonies held at the Electric Boat Co. in Groton, Conn., on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the first utilization of nuclear power in our naval fleet—an occasion at which Vice Admiral Rickover, the father of our nuclear Navy, was also awarded the Distinguished Service Medal—Mr. Franke was introduced by Vice Admiral Grenfell as having been referred to by Adm. Arleigh Burke as the greatest Secretary of the Navy in our history.

This accolade by the Nation's No. 1 uniformed sailor, a man not often given to superlatives, is eloquent testimony of the job which Mr. Franke has done for the Navy. I know he will leave the Government service on Friday with the thanks and best wishes of all of us who have the Nation's defense and security at heart, and we can all be proud that this great New Yorker, at a difficult time in history, has steered the ship of our Naval Establishment so successfully through difficult waters to a new and ever greater place of responsibility in the posture of our national defense.

WEST VIRGINIA IS GETTING SHORTCHANGED: I

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I have here a news release from the Department of Defense dated January 16, 1961, listing new military construction projects for which authorization is being requested. The new construction projects to be authorized include 358 named installations in 50 States and the District of Columbia and in certain foreign areas. The total amount for new construction in the United States is \$654,490,000—or an average of roughly \$13 million per State.

West Virginia, with the highest unemployment rate in the Nation and the highest percentage of its citizens having participated in the Korean conflict, nevertheless is allocated only a paltry \$262,000 in these requests. This ranks 48th in the Nation—almost at the bottom of the list. West Virginia ranks 30th in the Nation according to the 1960 census.

Certainly at a time when considerable attention is being given to improving the economic status of distressed areas it

simply makes no sense to shortchange the State of West Virginia in this way. We in West Virginia ask for no special favors. We in West Virginia ask for no handouts. We ask for no revision of military planning to give some artificial advantage to our State. All we ask for is an even break in the allocation of installations, particularly at a time when military construction might provide the necessary impetus toward economic recovery.

Each of the States bordering on West Virginia have been allocated amounts for new military construction, in proportion to population, far beyond what has been authorized for West Virginia. Consider these figures, Mr. Speaker:

State	1960 population	New military construction authorization requested by Department of Defense, Jan. 16, 1961
Pennsylvania.....	11,319,366	\$7,298,000
Maryland.....	3,100,689	19,964,000
Virginia.....	3,966,949	12,260,000
Ohio.....	9,706,397	7,157,000
Kentucky.....	3,038,156	1,279,000
West Virginia.....	1,860,421	262,000

The State of Pennsylvania may have a population six times as large as West Virginia, but Pennsylvania's new military construction request totals 28 times as much as West Virginia's.

The State of Maryland, with a population of somewhat less than twice that of West Virginia, is provided with a new military construction request of over 75 times the amount provided for West Virginia.

The State of Virginia, with about twice the population of West Virginia, emerges with a new military construction request of nearly 50 times that of West Virginia.

The State of Ohio, with 5 times the population of West Virginia, has a new military construction request of over 25 times that of West Virginia.

The State of Kentucky, with a population a little over 1½ times that of West Virginia, has a new military construction request nearly 5 times as large as that of West Virginia.

What is true of the States bordering West Virginia is even more true throughout the rest of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that the incoming administration, awake and alive to the needs of the people of West Virginia, will check this constant shortchanging of our State.

SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution that will reduce the social security retirement age for men to 62 and for women to 60, and also to increase the monthly payments by \$35.

I know there is some question as to whether it is desirable policy for the Government to encourage early retirement when man's lifespan is ever lengthening. But I understand only about half of the women eligible for retirement at 62 chose to retire when the 1956 amendment was adopted. The important part of my bill is that it provides for voluntary retirement at the lower age. No man or woman will be required to retire. The choice will be his or hers. I am sure many, even maybe a majority, would prefer to continue working. But my bill would pave the way for those who do want to retire and who should retire. There are many who are not physically able to continue working at that age, yet they are not disabled to the extent that they can qualify for disability benefits. My amendment would permit these persons to retire and make room for younger workers.

Why not make it possible for those who, perhaps due to adverse reasons beyond their control, wish to receive at an earlier age that which they have earned?

By increasing the monthly benefits by \$35 for all, we are not only helping the people who need it most to meet everyday living costs, but we would also give our economy a shot in the arm.

Our country is faced with a great unemployment problem, and we cannot deny that automation is here to stay which constitutes a growing problem with which we will have to deal more and more in terms of unemployment. Further, these people who would benefit from the increase will spend it on needed living costs—which means more food, clothing, and so forth—and not increased savings accounts.

I cannot overemphasize the need for such legislation, and urge my colleagues to consider it at an early date.

DISPOSAL OF AIR FORCE PLANT NO. 60 AT ADRIAN, MICH.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, a moment ago I introduced legislation to require the General Services Administration to dispose of Air Force Plant No. 60 at Adrian, Mich., in such fashion as to provide the maximum of community benefits.

I have introduced two bills.

The first would amend section 203(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that in the disposal of surplus real property consideration shall be given to the impact of such disposal upon the community in which such property is located.

The second is in the nature of special legislation and would authorize the disposal of Air Force Plant No. 60 at Adrian, Mich., to a person, firm, or corporation which will continue manufacturing operations therein.

The aluminum extrusion plant at Adrian was built during World War II and contributed to the Nation's defense through manufacture of aluminum products, primarily for military aircraft.

Throughout my service in the House of Representatives I have been called upon to assist the community in protecting its interests, including payments in lieu of taxes, with respect to this Government-owned industrial facility. The current problem involves the manner in which the General Services Administration as custodian of this plant sells or otherwise disposes of it and the effect of such disposal upon the community. Dismantlement and discontinuance of the plant as a unit of production would be a serious blow to the entire community and the State of Michigan.

I asked Administrator Floete January 4, 1961, to see that the aluminum extrusion plant at Adrian was disposed of in such a way as to avoid these disastrous consequences. That letter was signed by the entire Michigan delegation, Republicans and Democrats alike.

In conversations with GSA officials having responsibilities in connection with the disposal of this plant, I have urged that all efforts be made to continue this facility as a source of employment. During these discussions it has been pointed out that nothing in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 requires, directs, or even authorizes GSA to consider the effect on a community of the terms and manner in which it disposes of federally owned property. My bills will correct that deficiency.

I see no justice in the fact that the Federal Government due to a pressing Federal need can call on a community like Adrian to fill that need, require it to adjust itself to a Federal activity and then when that need has ceased to exist, to find itself devastated by Federal action taken in total disregard of the economic health of the community.

This legislation is of great urgency and requires immediate action.

The text of the two bills follows:

H.R. 2913

A bill to amend section 203(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that in the disposal of surplus real property consideration shall be given to the impact of such disposal upon the community in which such property is located

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484) is amended by inserting immediately after "Government" the following: "and, in the case of real property, to the community in which such property is located."

H.R. 2914

A bill to authorize the disposal of Air Force Plant No. 60 at Adrian, Michigan, to a person, firm, or corporation which will continue manufacturing operations therein

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the disposal of Air Force Plant No. 60 at

Adrian, Michigan, the Administrator of General Services is authorized, if he determines that the disposal thereof to the highest responsible bidder would have an adverse effect upon employment in the surrounding community, to dispose of such plant by negotiation to a person, firm, or corporation which furnishes him satisfactory assurances that he will continue manufacturing operations at such plant. Sales authorized by this Act shall, to the extent not inconsistent with this Act, be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; shall be publicized to the extent consistent with the value of the property; shall be subject to such competition as is feasible; shall be at a price which reflects the estimated fair market value of the property; and shall be subject to such other terms and conditions as the Administrator determines to be necessary in the interest of the United States.

OVERHAUL AND REPAIR OF SUBMARINES AT PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, this date I have introduced a bill to provide for full overhaul and repair capability for nuclear-powered and conventional submarines at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in Pennsylvania.

With the Navy's growing fleet of nuclear submarines and the gradual retirement of the conventional submarine, the day is not far distant when the number of conventional submarines in the Navy will not warrant the continuation of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and Submarine Base unless it is fully equipped to handle nuclear-powered submarines in addition to its present capability with regard to conventional submarines.

At the present time, it is estimated that 900 men at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard are engaged daily in connection with maintenance and repair work on conventional submarines. This effort represents an annual expenditure of approximately \$14 million. Therefore, with the nuclear-powered submarine destined to replace the conventional submarine within the next few days, these 900 jobs and the annual expenditure of \$14 million could be placed in jeopardy.

We are all familiar with what is happening to skilled manpower at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., where thousands of jobs are being abolished.

According to available information, the Navy's experience at other naval yards indicates that from 2 to 3 years is necessary from the time the funds become available until the conversion job is complete. Therefore, it could be 3 years before the submarine base at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard could be converted to the point that it could provide full overhaul and repair capability for nuclear-powered and conventional submarines. It is estimated that the cost of conversion will range from \$2 to \$4

million, and will not only apply to the facilities and equipment but will include training of personnel.

It is common knowledge that the life of a submarine is about 20 years and a great percentage of our conventional submarines is either overage or approaching that point. While it costs 1½ times as much to construct nuclear-powered submarines as it does the conventional type submarine, almost the same manpower is needed to overhaul and repair a nuclear-powered submarine. Here again time will be needed to train the necessary personnel.

Since nuclear-powered submarines require a greater depth of water than the conventional type, some work will be necessary such as dredging, and so forth, in the waters adjacent to the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. However, according to information furnished, no work will be required on the main channel leading from the Atlantic Ocean to the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. It will take time to dredge the area in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. There, time is of the essence in preparing the Philadelphia Submarine Base for dual capacity in maintaining and repairing both nuclear-powered and conventional submarines.

Mr. Speaker, while I am not permitted to reveal classified information, I can say it will not be too many years hence when the conventional type submarines in our Navy will be but a few. Therefore, if the Philadelphia Submarine Base with its 900 employees and an annual expenditure of \$14 million are to be preserved, Congress should take immediate action on my bill, keeping in mind that the economic effects of closing such a facility would further complicate our growing unemployment problem in the State of Pennsylvania.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep pride that I take this occasion to pay tribute to the 34th President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

I know that Americans everywhere and countless millions of friends from throughout the world join in the well wishes to our beloved President whose formal career will soon come to an end, when at noon, January 20, Mr. Eisenhower steps down from office, turning the reins of government over to President-elect Kennedy.

In my opinion, President Eisenhower possesses in abundance those virtues which through the ages have distinguished men of great character. Issues involving the fate of the world have hung upon his decisions. Yet he has made those decisions with courage and confidence. The immense power which Dwight Eisenhower commanded as a

General and as a President never changed the essential humility of his nature.

On many occasions when cries went out for hasty action, President Eisenhower stayed his hand until he knew that the right hour had come. Only a master diplomat could have reconciled the tangle of conflicting loyalties, ambitions, and prejudices with which he has had to deal with in our faction-torn world. He has demonstrated firmness. He has demonstrated imagination and resourcefulness, his fairness, his honesty, and his practical nature.

His expressed views are those of a man who has pondered long and deeply on the historic significance of representative government in these United States. He has sought to preserve and enlarge the freedoms which are embodied in the word "America."

The tremendous universal popularity which has been President Eisenhower's has in no way given him a false set of values. Throughout his distinguished career of service to the public he has remained factually, firmly, and clearly a man of the people.

His election in 1952 and again in 1956 was fortunate, indeed, for America and for the world.

When Dwight Eisenhower arrived in Chicago for the Republican nominating convention in 1952, one of the first things he said was this:

What we need, first, in America today is a well-understood objective. This is no time to zig and zag around the universe, first here and then there, in answer to someone else's initiative.

He sustained in his conduct of foreign affairs the victory he won in Chicago in 1952. Since the signing of the Korean armistice in 1953, our country has been at peace. The Eisenhower administration deepened its party's experience in serving the American people.

Our Government's influences over the economy of our Nation have been manipulated with skill and Mr. Eisenhower's record in dealing with stubborn postwar inflationary troubles has been noteworthy.

He sought to cut back the Federal Government's intervention in business and industry and to minimize interference with State and municipal government. He always remembered the importance of the individuals who might be in the midst of a problem. He conscientiously tried to limit the power of the Federal Government in its relations with the States.

After 20 years of one party government, President Eisenhower restored a new, healthy balance to American political life. He placed great emphasis on unifying the country. He brought new heights to the institution of the Presidency and to the concept of executive teamwork.

To America's moral standards, President Eisenhower brought new strength. He constantly warned his fellow citizens that the strength our Government wields must come from a community of informed, responsible, free people, aware of their own strength and given a clear

path by Government to apply that strength.

I am certain President Eisenhower's dedication to the pursuit of peace for his country and the world will be recorded in history as exemplary. It is appropriate that we remember his words, spoken in December 1959, as follows:

We have found that peace does not come just because the guns are still. We have to work for peace. We have to work with our hearts, with our substance, with our hands. We have to work all the time to maintain peace and to make it more secure. This cannot be done by any one man, by any one nation. We must all work together.

I salute a great man and a great President. To Dwight Eisenhower and his family I wish the peace and contentment he has sought so earnestly to bring to the world.

L. QUINCY MUMFORD

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL], is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, last year, when I took the House floor to pay tribute to David Chambers Mearns who had completed 40 years of service to the Library of Congress, I pointed out that, based on my experience, I have noted that the people who use the services of the Government tend to take our Government personnel too much for granted. Too often we accept as a matter of course the services we require to carry on the necessary business of Government and all too often we who have the privilege to serve as representatives of the people forget that our own accomplishments are only made possible by the hard labor of many others. I also pointed out that I, like you, have used the Library of Congress often and that I have become very impressed with work of the Library and especially the work of those who work in the legislative reference section of the Library.

In the preparation of the dissertation I gave on David Mearns, I became so enthused about the service of this great institution that I began immediately to collect material with a view of preparing a paper on the history, activities and influence of the Library of Congress which is an interesting and worthwhile story that I felt needed to be told and better understood with the hope that some day I would find time to elaborate on the work and service of the Library of Congress.

I am prepared to do that today.

First, however, I want to yield to a distinguished Member of this House who I am sure has some feelings on this matter that correspond to my own. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on House Administration, Mr. OMAR BURLISON.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL], very much for yielding to me at this time to permit me to express views which I am sure are similar to those which he has prepared on this great institution, the Library of Congress.

I should like to commend the gentleman for his continuing and intelligent interest in this matter over the years.

As this 1st session of the 87th Congress opens, our colleagues should be reminded—although those who have previously served in this House will need no reminder—of a great congressional institution run by dedicated people.

It has been my pleasure for a number of years to serve as chairman or vice chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, alternating with my distinguished Senate colleague who has just retired, Theodore Francis Green. Thus I am in a position to appreciate not only the fine services of the Library, from which all of us benefit, but also the large and complex problems with which Dr. Mumford is dealing so wisely.

The Library, though not as old as the Congress itself, is a venerable institution. Established in 1800, when the seat of the National Government was moved to Washington, D.C., it was designed at first to serve only the needs of Congress. But, over the years, Congress has extended its functions until now it serves not only Members and committees of Congress, but the entire Government, other libraries throughout the country, the world of scholarship, and the general public. It is, in effect, the national library of the United States. That it is in the legislative branch is entirely fitting, for, historically, its first duty is to serve the Nation through the Congress, which must have the finest possible library to supply it with the expert and impartial information essential for enlightened legislation.

Although appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Librarian of Congress is an official of the legislative branch, responsible to the Congress through the Joint Committee on the Library, the Committee on House Administration, and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

For almost a century, Librarians of Congress have traditionally served through changes in the national administration. For example, Ainsworth Rand Spofford served for 33 years—1864-97. He was succeeded by John Russell Young, who died in office. Herbert Putnam, who was appointed in 1899, held the position for 40 years. Archibald MacLeish, who succeeded Dr. Putnam in 1939, resigned in 1944 to become Assistant Secretary of State. He was succeeded by Luther Harris Evans, who resigned effective July 1, 1953, to become Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. His successor and our present Librarian, Dr. Mumford, took office on September 1, 1954.

The wisdom of maintaining the integrity of this office is self-evident; the Library must be, and is, administered in a nonpartisan, nonpolitical fashion, with emphasis on high standards of professional and scholarly excellence. Furthermore, the history of the Library shows that, although each Librarian has made his own unique contribution, great accomplishments have come during the administrations of those Librarians who

have remained at their post for a number of years, for it takes time to satisfy long-standing needs and to consolidate gains in a national institution like the Library of Congress, which does not stand alone but is at the heart of this country's library system.

You may not all know our Librarian, Dr. Mumford, but you will. He customarily invites new Members to visit the Library to learn about the services and facilities. I hope you will go to see at firsthand what the institution is and does.

A North Carolinian by birth, Dr. Mumford, the 11th Librarian in the Library's 160-year history, was educated at Duke University. He did postgraduate work there and at Columbia University, from which he received his degree in library service. After a distinguished career in two of the largest library systems in the country—those of the New York Public Library and of the Cleveland Public Library, of which he was director from 1950 to 1954—he was chosen to be Librarian of Congress by the President from a small select list of professional librarians submitted by the American Library Association.

No stranger to Washington or the Library of Congress, Dr. Mumford had, at the request of Librarian MacLeish, been granted leave of absence from the New York Public Library in 1940-41 to organize the Processing Department of the Library of Congress and to serve for a year as its Director. This is the Department in the Library that is responsible for the complex of operations necessary in acquiring materials from all over the world and cataloging and otherwise preparing them for use. In his 1941 annual report, MacLeish said that Mumford had "effected a minor—perhaps a major—miracle in the Processing Department."

Notable progress has certainly been made in the Library in the past 6 years. This has come about through the partnership between the Library and its parent body, the Congress, the cooperation of other libraries, the interest of scholarship, and the work of a dedicated staff.

The collections of the Library have been augmented until today they consist of nearly 39 million items, among them some 12 million books and pamphlets on every subject and in a multitude of languages. These comprehensive collections are necessary to serve the needs of Congress, as well as of the Federal agencies and of scholarship. For Thomas Jefferson, whose private library was purchased by Congress in 1815 to replace the original Library of Congress that was destroyed in the War of 1812, spoke truly, and probably more prophetically than even he imagined, when he said: "There is, in fact, no subject to which a Member of Congress may not have occasion to refer."

A research library has to grow, as we in Congress recognize, or it quickly becomes antiquarian rather than utilitarian. But today so much is published that even the largest libraries must be selective. To insure that materials needed were obtained and that the Library's acquisition efforts were neither

dissipated nor misdirected, one of the first things Dr. Mumford did was to examine and redefine the institution's acquisition policies. During his administration, exchange relations, through which invaluable research materials are obtained without expenditure of book-purchase funds, have been expanded by the thousands. When Dr. Mumford took office, the Library had only three exchange agreements with institutions in the Soviet Union; it now has more than 300. And today the Library has a worldwide network of almost 20,000 exchange agreements with governmental agencies, universities, and other research institutions, which bring in over half a million items a year. The Librarian has also persuaded us to increase his book-purchase funds not only to meet rising costs but to permit, among other things, the buying of foreign periodicals not available through exchange.

The Library's collections, its unique research tools, and its expert staff combine to constitute one of the major assets of the Congress. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 designated the Legislative Reference Service, one of the six departments of the Library, as the main information and research arm of the Congress, but LRS could not serve us as it does without the backing and the assistance of the entire Library. The increasing importance of the work done for us by LRS and other units of the Library is attested by the fact that our requests for information, for books, and for analytical studies have about doubled in the last 6 years. In the fiscal year 1954, the Library responded to 69,000 congressional requests, while in the past fiscal year it answered 123,000 inquiries.

The Library has been responsive to the developing requirements of research. It has, with direct appropriations, transferred funds, and foundation support, strengthened the collections in new areas of research, exploited them in various ways, and created the administrative machinery necessary to make them effective for both official and private use. For example, the Law Library has been strengthened by the establishment of a Near East and North African Law Division, by the augmentation of the Far Eastern Law Division, and by the addition to the European Law Division of specialists in the law of the Iron Curtain countries. In the Reference Department, the Slavic and Central European Division has been enlarged, and the scholarly community has been quickly informed of new materials relating to these areas that are available in the Library of Congress and in other large research libraries by the publication of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions and the monthly East European Accessions Index. During the past 5 to 6 years, the number of publications from these Iron Curtain countries covered by these two indexes has about tripled—from 22,620 to 64,330. An Africana Section has been created to give attention to the collections in this area and to provide expert reference assistance. The Science and Technology Division has been expanded to meet the demands for service on the Library's incomparable 1,500,000-volume

collection of scientific and technical materials. During the past fiscal year, this Division, in addition to its other reference work for Congress, Federal agencies, and scholars, prepared some 12,300 abstracts of scientific and technical literature in foreign languages, and in the last 2 years other divisions of the Library prepared more than 85,000 abstracts of information in such literature.

The humanist, the social scientist, often feels like the forgotten man in these days of emphasis on science and technology, but the Library of Congress, long a center for humanistic research, has not neglected this area. I can mention only a few projects, recently completed or in progress: the monumental publication, "A Guide to the Study of the United States"; the refilming from perishable paper prints of the historically important early motion pictures received as copyright deposits; the microfilming of the 23 groups of Presidential papers—from those of Washington to those of Coolidge—that are in the Library and the publication of indexes to them, which will make these significant materials more widely available for research; and the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, which will provide a guide to the manuscript resources of the country just as its prototype, the National Union Catalog, does to books important for research.

Because of lack of space the Library has not been able recently to provide all the studyroom facilities some scholars would like to have. We counsel patience. Although the space situation had been deteriorating for some time, it was Dr. Mumford who made an organized attack on the problem. As you know, Congress, in the last session, authorized plans and specifications for a new building which will be adequate, the Library hopes, to provide space for individual and group research, as well as for increasing collections and new facilities for their use.

In the past 2 years funds were granted for keeping some additional reading rooms open on a 7-day-a-week basis and for providing additional hours of service on books in the stacks. This has been a great help to readers and has resulted in increased use of the collections for research.

The Library card-distribution service, whereby catalog cards, prepared by the Library of Congress and cooperating libraries, are printed and sold to libraries throughout the country, has been improved and expanded by the Librarian. The increasing value of this service is evidenced by the fact that sales of cards and technical publications have doubled during his years in office (from \$1,063,000 in fiscal 1954 to \$2,171,284 in fiscal 1960) and these receipts go into the U.S. Treasury, making this service self-supporting. The National Union Catalog is now published in book form at no cost to the Government. And other projects of special interest to libraries, such as new editions of the Dewey Decimal Classification and of the Union List of Serials have also been undertaken by the Librarian.

Under Dr. Mumford's administration, the national library service for the blind, administered by the Library of Congress through 30 other cooperating libraries,

has been greatly improved and extended, and fundamental research now in progress may revolutionize this service.

A significant series of studies looking toward the revision of the copyright law, which has remained substantially unchanged since 1909, has been completed within the past year and the studies are now being published as committee prints by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

For decades the legal profession has been seeking a satisfactory book classification system for legal literature. During the last 2 years, renewed efforts have been made in this direction through the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the American Association of Law Libraries and various bar groups, and agreement has been reached on the structure of such a system within the last few months.

Upon becoming Librarian, Dr. Mumford was instructed by Congress to undertake the "codification, simplification, and completion of the statutes relating to the Library." This has been done, and the draft codification, which should give the Library a broader charter than it has heretofore had, has been referred to the appropriate committees.

In its national library role, the Library of Congress has continued its cooperation with libraries and library associations in this country, with other national libraries, and with international library, educational, and cultural organizations. It has also greatly expanded its program for the indoctrination and training of foreigners who come to the United States on educational exchange or foundation grants. Last year almost a thousand such persons from all over the world, including 300 librarians, spent various periods in the Library and were given special attention.

President-elect Kennedy, in the Saturday Review of October 29, 1960, referred to the Library of Congress as "perhaps the world's greatest repository of culture," and he noted that the Federal Government "acts as art patron to only one person"—the consultant in poetry in English in the Library of Congress. I am sure he encompassed within culture, the collections and services as well as the Library's activities in the special field of the arts.

Even before the establishment of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board in 1925, and certainly since then, the Library has encouraged the arts, especially through the use of gift and trust funds. Since 1954, the Library's trust funds have been nearly doubled—from \$2,625,232 to \$4,463,121. The Library presents concerts and literary programs and commissions musical compositions. And the world of literature and scholarship is happy to serve it in honorary advisory capacities. Robert Frost, that great poetic voice of America, is, for example, the Library's very active honorary consultant in the humanities.

Dr. Mumford would be the last to claim that all these activities, which add distinction to the legislative branch and luster to the Library, originated with him. Nor would he have us believe that all the Library's problems have been solved. On the contrary, in his quietly

tactful way, he keeps reminding us—lest we feel overgenerous in making appropriations or become too complacent—that, despite the progress that has been made, there are other problems requiring fiscal support that need attention. He and the Library's officers realize, for example, that the documentation in any field has become so massive that new methods of controlling it, of retrieving the information, must be found. Mechanical equipment has been introduced in the Library in a number of administrative and other processes, and presently there are three firms engaged in systems engineering and the manufacture of electronic equipment making surveys of the Library's operations with the view to further applications. These surveys pointed to several possibilities for data-processing approaches but stressed the need for further study of the Library's operations in relation to mechanization, for additional systems work, for the development by the industry of more sophisticated machines and, finally, for tests to prove economic feasibility. I understand that there is foundation interest in financing a comprehensive study of this kind using the Library of Congress as the focus for the investigation and having it direct and coordinate the study.

We should be grateful that we have such a forward-looking Librarian. All the outside surveys have noted, however, the complexity of the Library's operations and that action in one area will inevitably affect action in another—not only in the Library of Congress but possibly in the entire library world. It is a chain reaction that once started would be difficult to reverse.

One of Dr. Mumford's greatest accomplishments is an intangible one, but it is nevertheless really important. It is his contribution to the fine spirit of understanding that exists between the Library and the Congress. Last spring the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations, with members of both parties joining in, praised Dr. Mumford in terms so effusive that they must have overwhelmed that modest man. But they expressed, I am sure, what most of us on both sides of the House feel: Dr. Mumford, "you and your people have done a wonderful job."

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I want to assure the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] that he does indeed speak for both parties on this cardinal matter of the Library of Congress and its demonstrably competent and dedicated Librarian, L. Quincy Mumford. I do indeed concur most heartily with the warm approval and interesting appraisal he has just given the House on the eminence the Library has so long enjoyed as the foremost institution of its kind in the world. The Library is, as he pointed out so ably, a vital and enormously dependable servant of both branches of the Congress of the United States. It is in addition the devoted servant of the executive branch and of the judiciary. It is a respected repository of source material for scholarship at home and abroad, and a collaborative topflight assistant and aid to men of letters in all fields, to a degree

that has won the Library of Congress understandable approbation the world over. Its influence, through service, to the writers and thinkers, the intellectuals and statesmen of this era and the past, has earned for American culture the respect of an informed and influential mankind.

There is not a Member of this House, of either party and from anywhere in our 50 States, who is not, from inherently patriotic motives, a friend of the Library of Congress. Looking at the record of the Library which has been so carefully studied, and so well summarized by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on House Administration, we can see how inescapable it is that if one is the friend of the Library of Congress, one must also at the same time, in the light of this magnificent record, be a friend and admirer of the present Librarian.

What makes the Library itself, and in particular our present Librarian, so wholly satisfactory to the Congress in its legislative function, to the agencies of government in the executive branch, and to the country at large, is that Dr. Mumford and the remarkable institution he directs, maintain themselves in a non-political position of utter impartiality and objectivity. The Librarian's service, and the service of the Library, in accordance with long and nobly maintained tradition, have never been subject to any influences except those of the highest professional excellence in the interests of the whole of American culture.

This is why my message, in unreserved support of the position just taken by Chairman BURLESON—who has also often served as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library—centers on the indispensable meaningfulness to the Library of Congress of upholding the principle of continuity in the position of the Librarian. Here is an area that—as the chairman and I are right now demonstrating—can be an avenue of amity between the two parties. Here, in this helpful discussion about the Library of Congress, we find ground for mutual courtesy and sincere and wholehearted concord. Thus at the very outset of the deliberations of the 87th Congress, the Library of Congress and its tested and worthy Librarian, Dr. Mumford, afford an opportunity for harmony, accord, and mutual good will.

This is a gesture of respect and political good manners to which I, for one, feel especially indebted to Mr. BURLESON. Thus it may be said that even here, a mere discussion about the Library of Congress, helps to elevate the level of our deliberations. And, again so far as I am concerned, it does this without in any way inhibiting us in the future, in contending against each other over political issues that divide us. The two opposing parties, with equal love for our country, may engage in hot and even rancorous debate over problems to which their approach is different. But on the subject of the Library of Congress and the importance of unbroken tenure for its incumbent chief, we cannot in the light of history, tradition, and the writ-

ten record, find ourselves in any state of disagreement.

The Library of Congress is not a policymaking institution.

It is a service institution.

Its heart of hearts is, objectivity, impartiality, integrity, and scholarship.

It certainly does not tell or suggest to the Congress of the United States, the executive branch, the judiciary, or any of the autonomous agencies of Government, what to do or how to do it.

It is not an adviser.

It deliberately and by careful design keeps itself strictly free from exercising political influence of any issues before the country, directly or indirectly, and it has no pressures to exert. In fact the Library of Congress—especially under the present leadership—prides itself on these devoutly maintained disciplines.

Neither the Library of Congress nor its Librarian pretends to constitute a so-called brain trust in the sense that brain trusts are alleged to originate or guide or direct or politically influence or channel legislative, or executive, or judicial, or agency decision. Thus, however vital and exhaustive its services to all branches of Government—especially the Congress—and however substantive its contribution to American culture and learning generally, the Library of Congress and the Librarian do not operate in the areas of political and policy contention.

The Library of Congress, under the direction of the pertinent congressional committees, of course, has policies that govern its own internal administration. But on political issues its policy is to have no policy.

Its policy has always been and is now free of political inclinations or bias.

Its sole aim is to offer to its powerful clients—the people in the Government and without the Government of the United States—nothing but the truths of the past and the present. It provides the research in depth, the statistics, the impartial data. It is this basic and indispensable material that correctly informs legislation and decision. It is because of the manifold and burdensome and continuous performance, the skill of its presentation and the analysis that clarifies it, that the Library and the librarianship itself must be regarded, so to speak, as an institution and an office, apart.

It is with the profoundest satisfaction—agreeing with the implications of what Chairman BURLESON has said—that those of us who know the facts and have studied the history and the present record of the Library, can say that L. Quincy Mumford is a top-drawer executive in the very front rank of his profession.

Great libraries—dating back probably to the ancient library at Alexandria—have been very complex institutions calling for special skills and training of a high order. But they were never more complex, and in certain aspects of their development, more revolutionary, than they are today. Of these libraries in our time, the most complex of them all, and certainly the most heavily burdened,

is the Library of Congress. It is common knowledge that the Library of Congress, without a shadow of a doubt, is the greatest library anywhere today. It may safely be said that it is the greatest of all time. Since this Library is the creature of the Congress this ought to be noted with a certain pride.

The chief administrator of an institution with such a complex of functions and services is inadequate to the task if his eminence bears no relation to librarianship and is predicated on scholarship alone, or on national or even world distinction in some special field of the arts. Today, thanks to the leadership and influence of the Library of Congress, library techniques and administration have achieved the stature of a highly professional science. They are so regarded in our universities and in the professional world. Indeed, if I may plagiarize a familiar phrase, right now library science stands at the doorstep of a new frontier of its own—the hope that electronics, that data-processing and information-retrieval machines—those subtle and cunning devices for ready mechanical reference—may, before long, revolutionize library service.

The greatest library of all time, the Library of Congress—to make the fullest use of this new frontier for itself, for us, for the library world, and the world of scholarship—must have at its head a universally acknowledged professional librarian, exactly and ideally represented in the present incumbent.

It is a fact imbedded in the history of this phase of our Nation that the Librarian, in the foremost position of his profession in the country, does not come and go with changing administrations. He is, on the contrary, as tradition has fixed him, a continuing and responsible officer of Government. As much as any individual can possibly be, by virtue of his office, he is the custodian of American culture. Our most solemn papers and the immortal written instruments of our freedom rest largely in his custody. He and his associates preserve and make available these precious materials, these testaments out of which our history is evaluated and reevaluated by the greatest minds and the ablest historians and biographers that our people and other peoples produce.

Here is an institution that goes back more than 160 years, almost to our very beginnings. For me, and for so many of us, the national treasure is not bullion buried deep in Kentucky's Fort Knox. Rather it is this reservoir of culture and learning—a storehouse whose treasure is more valuable. Rather it is this central source of library science and service that feeds library progress and library learning to the whole network of libraries everywhere in our 50 States. This is a service that, while major to our own libraries in the United States, has a beneficent cultural influence on libraries all over the world. The cataloging number and data given on a card by our Library of Congress to describe a book and its author become the identifying information for cards like it in thousands of libraries all over the land.

This is official, this is vital, this is uniform. And, as is so often pointed out, this card service is self-supporting.

The card-distribution system is a relatively modern phase of the operations of the Library of Congress. But its philosophy of service, improved and expanded under the present leadership, goes back to the Librarians and their dedicated technicians of earlier days.

For this is the Library that is adulated as "The Acropolis of America" and "The Citadel of Liberty." It has been called "The Fortress of Freedom." We, of course, for the most part, are content to call it simply the Library of Congress. This is the Library whose collections have grown from the contents of 11 hair trunks and a map case to a point where they now crowd more than 250 miles of steel shelving, 30 million items, 12 million books and pamphlets. And these shelves are ranged in the two largest buildings in the world constructed for such a purpose. This is the Library that has sustained the lively interest of 34 Presidents of the United States. This is the Library that has served 81 Congresses and, to an increasing degree, the rest of the Government and the world of learning and the arts.

Yet—and this is the burden of my argument—this is the Library that over this period of more than 160 years has been directed by only 11 men. Three of these Librarians of Congress held office for a total of 105 years. This is the Library that has grown, in a very real sense, as the United States has grown. Here is, as fully as may be, the story of our national progress—cultural, intellectual, scientific. This is the Library whose galleries are visited by kings and queens, heads of state, 4-H Clubs, the newly naturalized, the rich and the poor, the mighty and the humble, the great and the near-great. Its influence in presenting the United States to the peoples of the world in the best light are subtle and deep, profound and overwhelming, and brilliantly effective in counteracting a world image of so-called "Ugly Americans." And all this, up to this very hour, has been achieved, not by a constant succession of one Librarian and then another and then still another; rather, it has been achieved by—I repeat—only 11 men, and—again I repeat—3 of these held office for a total of 105 years.

This is what I mean by tradition.

This is the Library that the Congress has created.

This is the Library that—although it operates under the aegis of the legislative branch—serves as the national library as well.

The Library of Congress had distinguished antecedents. When the first Congress convened in New York's City Hall, its Members were given access to the resources of a fellow tenant, the New York Society Library. Later, when it met in Philadelphia, the Library Company put its books at the disposal of the Congress. A library, as we see, even then was regarded as basic to the democratic process and indispensable to the legislative method. At long last, in the

administration of John Adams, in 1800 when the seat of government was moved to Washington, the Congress was determined to have a library of its own. On April 24, 1800, with the approving signature of the President, the Library that is the subject of our discussion today became an institution-in-being. The Clerks of the House of Representatives were our earliest librarians.

The Library's first tragedy came on April 24, 1814. Then some uninvited English guests, in uniform, conceived and executed a notion to burn the Yankee House of Parliament. Destruction was essentially complete, but, to replace its lost library, Congress acquired Thomas Jefferson's library. This both changed the character of the Library and fixed its future development. Until then it had been largely concentrated on works of precedent dealing with politics, government, law. Now the Library became encyclopedic in the sweep and range of its materials. In fact Members of Congress at that time called it: "The substratum of a great national library." And today this is what the Library of Congress—precisely—has become: A great national library.

Moreover, with the Jeffersonian acquisitions, the Library's resources were doubled and a full-time Librarian was appointed.

Then there was the conflagration of Christmas Eve, 1851. This was the occasion when it was alleged that the fire hose was "rendered unfreezable by means of whisky." But despite the efficacy of the whisky, more than two-thirds of the Library's contents were destroyed. Like other Presidents, before and after him, President Lincoln made frequent use of the Library. We have a record of his borrowings. And it was Lincoln who appointed the great Librarian of the 19th century, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who held the post for 33 years, through a considerable succession of other Presidents. Librarian Spofford loved books, enriched the collections, and proved a successful and productive Librarian whose methods and manner of progress were consonant with the nature of the times. In the case of Spofford, continuity in office meant, with the wholehearted cooperation of Congress, an effective deposit clause in the copyright law. It meant the transfer of the fine scientific library of the Smithsonian Institution to the Library of Congress. It meant for the Library the role of beneficiary in international exchange agreements. It also meant the acquisition of the Library's first great research collection—the famous Peter Force Collection of Americana. It meant a separate building for the Library of Congress.

Thus the story of the Library of Congress proceeded, through good times and bad, from crowded quarters to more ample quarters, which in time became crowded.

Another outstanding Librarian of Congress was, of course, Herbert Putnam. He, too, like the present incumbent, was a professional librarian. Also like the present incumbent, he had the endorsement of the American Library Associa-

tion, of which each served as president. Just as the present incumbent won distinction in the New York and Cleveland public libraries, so Putnam distinguished himself by his direction of the public libraries of Minneapolis and Boston. Putnam was an innovator. To him, as to today's Librarian, it was manifest that the Library of Congress must be the leader in the national network of libraries. Under Putnam's direction and the force of his great administrative ability, tremendous technical strides were made and the Library of Congress assumed a new place of eminence, nationally and internationally. A national library service for the blind was instituted. The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, which receives endowments, was established. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall made munificent gifts to the Library. The plant underwent considerable expansion, and, when Librarian Putnam had been for 40 unbroken years Librarian of Congress, the annex to the Library opened its doors. Librarian Putnam's slogan for the Library "universal in scope, national in service," may be said to be the prevailing and implemented motto today.

My own opinion is that the present Librarian is in the line of the great tradition of Librarians of Congress. A native of North Carolina with a brilliant, honor-winning record as a student, he took office as Librarian of Congress on September 1, 1954. At the time of his appointment, the Washington Post said of him that he—I quote—"seems to be ideally qualified for the great office by attributes of mind and experience. This is obviously a merit selection and deserves the warmest public approbation. The Library of Congress is, in respect of the number of volumes it embraces"—I am still quoting—"the world's greatest library today. It ranks among the great libraries of the world by every other standard as well and holds a preeminent place among American cultural and educational institutions. Keeping it free from politics and placing it under the expert and scholarly direction of a professional librarian constitutes an expression to the world of the respect which Americans have for this place of learning."

This ends the quotation from the Washington Post.

If the question is asked: What has Librarian Mumford done? The answer is a voluminous one, crowded with details of achievement in library administration, and rich in results after the manner of his great predecessors, Spofford and Putnam. May it not honestly be said that Dr. Mumford has won the confidence of Congress as expressed in and outside committee rooms. The record in incontrovertible statistics proves how he has increased the Library's stature through improved services to the House and the Senate. This amplification and modernization and increasing efficiency extends to the services that other branches of the Government have received. The Library under this leadership has become more and more an aid to

scholars and the public and to other libraries, as the facts of the record testify. Librarian Mumford has tested the applicability of discoveries and inventions to the solution of library problems. With relatively limited, but extremely skilled personnel, the Library of Congress, under this Librarian, has given to the brilliant work of his predecessors added efficiency and even greater dimension. Librarian Mumford has brought important increments to the Library's resources. He has participated actively in the work of many public bodies, such as the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission and the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center. He is the chairman of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, whose major project is a definitive history of the Supreme Court of the United States. Librarian Mumford, in a word, a statesman at the head of our statesmen's workshop.

The Library of Congress had had created within its establishment, even before the Mumford era, the Legislative Reference Service. Here outstandingly is an arm of the Congress itself and a vital need magnificently supplied for the legislative process on the Federal level. Dr. Ernest Griffith, its former Director, over the years, gave it expansion, leadership, vitality and greatly increased performance. The present Director with the wholehearted and consultative support of the Librarian, and his guidance, is wrestling cheerfully and effectively with the constantly greater workload of this live and productive branch of the Library. For me and for many of my colleagues the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress is an almost indispensable saver of a legislator's valuable time. It is a provider of information and background and precise and up-to-the-minute data and research that give to a legislator's work material that is the very meat and bone of his function as a maker of the laws.

This is work that supplements the work of one's own staff and of the excellent staffs of the committees. The Legislative Reference Service product is rich in a high quality of expertise. It is often produced against harrowing deadlines for immediate and emergency use. It is research and data not only out of the past, it is research on the immediate present. It is vitally needed information on an endless variety of legislative subjects from the Congo and Cuba to the gold outflow and depressed areas, and unemployment, and so on. The acute importance and value of the Legislative Reference Service is one of the major facets of the Library of Congress. Aware of its significance, the Librarian has given it his support and inspirational leadership.

All this exhaustive background research is done with an unobtrusive scholarly anonymity and selflessness. This is work that not only speeds up the legislative process but lends it character and authenticity. It is this diligence and freedom from publicity, the kind of labor of love that is natural to genuine scholarship, which the present chief of the Library has increasingly inculcated

in his people. More service and less notice have been one of the hallmarks of his administration.

The Congress created the Library of Congress and saw it through its tragedies and its triumphs until today it is, in fact, the national Library of the United States, one of the great cultural institutions of the world. The Congress now—as always—administers it. The Library holds a special place in the hearts of all the people and all the branches of government. But the Congress has by law and by choice made the Library its very special concern, and the province of its protection and its affection. The Congress, in my judgment, is pleased with the progress the Library is making and the high dedication that motivates it as well as its director, Dr. Mumford. The Congress of the United States, I feel confident, therefore, will never let the great institution down, or fail it in its present efforts to distinguish itself as a symbol of our country's devotion to the dignity of man, to academic and intellectual freedom, and to our profound cultural values.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the gentleman from Iowa has performed a great service in calling the attention of the House and the country to the facilities that the Library of Congress possesses and also to the history, the background and the personnel of that great institution. I am personally constantly amazed by the extent of the facilities and the assets that the Library of Congress possesses.

I find also that not only in the work of the congressional office to which the gentleman has referred, but also in my own personal reading for my personal enjoyment, these assets make a tremendous educational contribution.

I found one other use of the Library that I think the Members of the Congress might be interested in, and that is the availability of surplus books in the Library which are made available at regular intervals and which Members of Congress may obtain and send out to libraries in their own respective districts where the libraries may not be in a financial position to purchase desired books generally.

So, I again congratulate the gentleman for calling this great national institution to the attention of the Congress.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I thank the gentleman very much, and I am glad that he pointed out the fact that library books are available there for distribution to various libraries in the United States. Many districts throughout the United States have had the opportunity to enrich the libraries in their own communities. It is a very fine and worthwhile service, and I am happy that the gentleman has called this to our attention.

NO FURTHER TARIFF CONCESSIONS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the United States will begin negotiations this month in Geneva, Switzerland, within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. If our past experience with GATT is any indication of what we may expect to result from our participation this year in these negotiations, I am afraid the United States is in for another round of tariff concessions.

The prospect of a further reduction in our already weak tariff structure is disturbing to those of us in the Congress who have been working for the protection of American industry and the jobs of our people. It is also alarming to those of us who have watched our gold reserves vanish and unemployment take a sharp rise in the country.

It is sheer folly on the part of our Government, Mr. Speaker, to expect our country to continue to lower our tariffs, engage in tremendous foreign aid giveaway programs, and yet have full employment and a stable economy at home. The time has come when the Congress must take action to protect the jobs of our people and restore the confidence of the world in our dollar.

In view of our precarious economic situation at home and abroad, I have introduced a concurrent resolution, Mr. Speaker, which I hope will have the support of my colleagues in the House. My resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that no further concessions will be made this year by our representatives participating in GATT.

Our representatives to GATT must take no action to further weaken our economy through lowering our tariffs. It is imperative, therefore, that the Congress be placed on record as not in favor of further tariff concessions.

IMPORTANCE OF FOREST ACCESS ROADS TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN], is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have frequently discussed in this body the great importance of forest access roads to true multiple-purpose resource management. The Department of Agriculture has itself acknowledged the need for a more realistic program in this field in its proposed program for the national forests. In recent years, however, the administration has failed to implement its own good plans with requests for adequate funds. I note for example that, although the program for the national forests anticipates an average annual expenditure of \$60 million on forest roads and trails, last year's budget request was for only \$30 million and in the budget sent to us this week, the request is for only \$35 million.

Mr. Speaker, it is past the time when we can afford to short change this vital

program in such a manner. We need to make possible a more adequate use of the people's timber resources on a true sustained-yield basis. Access roads are essential to that goal and I have today introduced a measure which I believe represents another long overdue step in the direction of resource management for all the people. Such management means that timber, for example, is harvested in accordance with sound conservation practices, that both small and large timber operators have an equitable opportunity to bid on timber sales, and that all citizens have reasonable access to the national forests for recreational purposes. More adequate access roads will directly benefit the taxpayer, the recreationist, and the small timber operator. They will benefit the taxpayer in a number of ways. The current policy of depending largely on timber buyers to build their own access roads is, in the long run, more expensive to the taxpayer and freezes out small operators who are not in a position to build their own roads. Such a policy runs the cost of the roads up and the revenues from the timber down. It frequently leaves the rest of the public without adequate access to their national forests.

Mr. Speaker, it has been estimated that there is currently over 56 billion board feet of national forest timber in the five States of California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington to which the Forest Service has not obtained access. This volume of timber is equal to the annual allowable cut from the national forests for 8 years. Thus, a more adequate program of access roads and of attaining access to national forest land across private land will make possible the regular harvesting of billions of board feet of timber which is now in danger of rotting where it stands.

The bill which I have introduced has two major aspects. First, it will provide for a regular program of forest development roads as a part of the Highway Act. This includes the provision of the necessary authority for regularizing on an equitable basis access to national forest land across private land where the two are intermingled. Second, my bill calls for authorization of \$45 million for forest roads and trails in fiscal year 1962 and for an increase in this authorization to \$60 million in fiscal year 1963. Thus, in 2 years we will have placed the authorizations for this program back on the schedule called for by the program for the national forests.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that adequate access roads are a key to improved management of our timber resources. I hope that my colleagues will give the bill I have introduced careful consideration. As I have so often pointed out, wise investment in our natural resources pays great dividends to the taxpayers and the economy. This is particularly true of our investment in more adequate forest development roads.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend

his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill which is identical to the measure introduced by my colleague from the majority side [Mr. HARRISON] seeking to equalize the tax disparity that exists between competing banking institutions.

The need for greater tax income is certainly evident at this time in our Nation's history. We are engaged in a global struggle which is imposing a heavy burden on our resources, both physical and monetary. However, I would like to call attention especially to the second purpose of the bill. In addition to providing increased revenue, this proposal will remove the discriminatory application of the Federal income tax law between commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and mutual savings banks. Certainly something must be done when, over an 8-year period, commercial banks paid in Federal income taxes 35 percent of their net profits after interest payments, while during the same period member savings and loan associations and insured mutual savings banks paid about 1½ percent of their net profits in Federal income taxes, after deduction of interest and dividends. Congress expected to collect reasonable taxes when it made these institutions subject to the corporate tax rate in 1951.

Because of the special provisions in the law, savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks pay only negligible amounts to the Treasury. But commercial banks pay sizable taxes on income. This situation arises because of the difference in tax treatment permitted savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks for reserves for bad debts. These institutions are permitted to make additions to bad debt reserves with such additions deducted before arriving at taxable income. The deductions, moreover, are subject to a maximum limitation so generous as to make the income tax law inapplicable in most cases.

Repeal of the present law governing tax-free additions to bad debt reserves by savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks is not intended to establish the same formula or method of computation now used for commercial banks. It does intend that these institutions operate according to the same rules with respect to the establishment of such reserves; namely, a bad debt reserve based upon a Treasury determination as is used in connection with other businesses.

I, too, wish to emphasize that Congress should not enact oppressive or punitive legislation with respect to mutual institutions. Their record in the savings and mortgage fields is outstanding, and their future performance should not be limited. My bill, however, would not hinder the progress and service of savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks. It only proposes to close that loophole which allows mutual insti-

tutions to attain almost all of its reserve growth on a tax-free basis. There simply is no justification for continuing the difference in tax treatment which gives one segment of the financial industry an unfair advantage over another.

We must recognize that savings and loans no longer represent the small savers. More small savers do their saving in commercial banks than in savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks. As of December 1959, the average savings account on deposit in commercial banks was estimated to be approximately \$1,000 as compared with an average share account of \$2,072 in savings and loan associations and an average savings account of \$1,567 in mutual savings banks.

Nor are mutual institutions still the special purpose, nonprofitmaking, fully cooperative limited membership organizations they used to be. Today they are big business directly competitive with commercial banks. Tax revision of the type envisaged in this bill would go a long way toward removing the burdensome handicap under which commercial banks now operate.

The proposed legislation represents a continuing interest on my part in this matter of tax equality. In the 86th Congress I introduced a bill with similar aims but one that took a different approach. Objections were raised to this approach and they were, to some extent, valid. I believe that the present bill removes many of these objections, and perhaps might meet with the approval of some of those who opposed the original measure.

When business growth results artificially, from tax advantages, it tends to prevent the Nation's financial system from allocating credit, and the real resources that credit can command, in an optimum manner. In a perfectly competitive credit market in which all financial intermediaries operate on an equal footing, funds will be channeled from savers to investors in accordance with their economic needs. But when certain lending institutions are accorded a favored status, in whatever manner, then the particular types of loans and investments they make are also favored at the expense of other users of credit.

Commercial banking closely touches nearly all sectors of the economy. If its operations are unduly hampered and its relative position is forcibly restricted by tax disadvantages neither the banks themselves nor the financial system in general nor the economy as a whole will be able to function with maximum efficiency.

"THE EISENHOWER YEARS" BY PAUL MARTIN

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of New York. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to

call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent article with respect to our beloved President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, which was written by Mr. Paul Martin, the Washington Bureau Chief of the Gannett News Service. I compliment Mr. Martin on a job well done and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this most deserving and interesting tribute to a great soldier, statesman, President and world leader. The article, as it appeared in the January 11 issue of the Niagara Falls Gazette, follows:

THE EISENHOWER YEARS—IKE LEAVES THE PRESIDENCY WITH POPULARITY AT PEAK

(By Paul Martin)

WASHINGTON.—President Eisenhower is leaving office as the most beloved President, at the end of his term, of any who has served during the 20th century.

This may seem paradoxical in view of the fact that Mr. Eisenhower was supposed to be the first victim of the no-third-term amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1951.

Many politicians assumed that since he could not run again—and everyone knew it—he would lose control over the Government, and his personal popularity would decline as he neared the end of his days in the White House.

Nothing of the sort has occurred.

The Gallup poll shows that for the eighth consecutive year the President rates first with the American people as the "most admired man" in the world.

If he had been eligible to run again last year, and if he had so desired, it seems apparent that Mr. Eisenhower would have been reelected President by an overwhelming vote against any opponent.

In this respect, Soviet Premier Khrushchev is grievously in error when he says that the 1960 election was a repudiation of the President, or the Eisenhower-Dulles policy of strength and firmness in dealing with international communism.

The public seems to recognize that Mr. Eisenhower—as the late Senator Taft once expressed it—is "a man of genuine good will."

Throughout his public career, he has never indulged in name calling, back biting, or petty faultfinding. Above all, he has refused to play off one social class or religion against another for partisan political advantage.

A very human man, he responds to the name of Ike, and feels no loss of dignity in so doing. Though he has a quick temper in private, he has never let it show in public.

He has tried conscientiously to be the President of all Americans. Instinctively, he seems to carry deep within him a profound feeling of the purpose and destiny of the Republic.

The 70-year-old soldier-statesman has, by the caprice of history, been the leader of the Nation and free world confederation at a time when America was in its ascendancy in world affairs.

Loking back over his 8 years in the White House, President Eisenhower believes that he has provided quiet and effective leadership, without political showmanship or demagoguery.

He regarded his election in 1952 as a mandate to halt the trend toward collectivism under the New Deal. He has tried to conduct an administration based on facts and reason, rather than emotion.

There have been disappointments, of course, and things which he would do differently, if he had it to do over again.

In foreign affairs he had hoped when he took office to be able to do more before the

end of his term toward securing a sound and stable world peace, based on freedom and justice.

On the homefront, he regrets that he was unable to solve the farm problem, although he did much to remove the shackles of bureaucratic controls from American agriculture, and get away from the old rigid parity price formula.

He would use U.S. marshals, instead of Federal troops with bayonets, at Little Rock. He has been somewhat disappointed in the performance of Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court.

The President was hurt by the Sherman Adams affair. He considers the death of former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles a tragedy. Congress showed its meanest streak, in his estimation, when the Senate refused to confirm Adm. Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce.

He was right, the President knows now, in standing up to Congress against pump-priming spending measures in the 1958 business recession. The Nation came out of it quickly, without artificial stimulation.

In broad perspective, the Eisenhower years have been a time of great economic, scientific, and social progress throughout the world, with many new nations emerging to independence and a higher standard of living.

After 20 years of unrelenting crisis under the Roosevelt-Truman New Deal, Mr. Eisenhower believes that he has given the American people an opportunity to enjoy the good things of life, with ever-increasing prosperity, but without war or authoritarian Government controls.

The President cannot see into the future, any more than you or I. He does not know exactly how and when the conflict between freedom and atheistic, Marxist totalitarianism may eventually be resolved.

But of this much he is certain: Dictators are foredoomed to failure by history and the aspirations of mankind. It is only a matter of time before they all go the way of Alexander, Genghis Khan, Napoleon, Hitler, and Mussolini.

Mr. Eisenhower is leaving to his successor a number of trouble spots around the world—Cuba, Laos, the Congo. But he also inherited many difficult situations, including some of perhaps greater magnitude.

When the Republicans came to power in 1953, the Nation was bogged down in the seemingly pointless Korean War, with 142,500 American casualties including 34,000 dead.

The Truman administration was under fire for tax scandals and corruption in Government. The Supreme Court had just declared President Truman's seizure of the steel mills to be unconstitutional.

The diabolical nature and insidious extent of the Communist conspiracy, penetrating into the U.S. Government, was becoming shockingly clear to the American people.

In 2 successive years, Congress had imposed the highest tax rates in history. War-time controls still shackled a large segment of the national economy, while inflation gnawed away at earnings and savings.

The situation which President-elect Kennedy inherits today is considerably different from 1953, or 1933. There is no shooting war anywhere in which American troops are engaged. There is no great depression.

Inflation has been checked, prices stabilized. Despite a mild recession, the economy is operating on new high ground. The gross national product in 1960 topped the magic \$500 billion mark for the first time. The average American family earns \$1,000 a year more today than it did in 1952.

President Eisenhower is proud of the fight he conducted to prevent inflation and protect the purchasing power of the American dollar.

Whereas the BLS consumer price index went up 48 percent under former President Truman, it has risen only 11 percent in 8 Eisenhower years.

The value of the dollar, which dropped by 25 cents in 8 years under Truman, has gone down only 5 cents during the Eisenhower regime.

The President believes that, by his stand for economy in Government, he has blocked New Deal type spending bills proposed by Democrats in Congress which would have added \$17 to \$20 billion a year to the taxpayers' burden.

He takes satisfaction in knowing that no official of his administration has ever been accused of any criminal act, although several have been involved in conflict of interest cases.

There has been a notable lack of labor strife since Eisenhower has been President. This is in contrast to the violent Communist-led sitdown strikes of the 1930's, and crippling industrywide postwar strikes under Truman.

As a military leader, General Eisenhower is particularly proud and confident of America's defense program. There has been a veritable technological revolution in weaponry during the last 8 years.

Starting from scratch in 1954, tremendous advances have been made in big missiles including the Atlas, Titan, Polaris, Thor, Jupiter, and Minuteman.

There has been a complete conversion in the air from old propeller-type B-36 bombers to modern, jet, supersonic planes, each one capable of carrying more destructive power than all of the TNT used in World War II.

The Sino-Soviet bloc is ringed by free world land, sea, and air bases, while U.S. high altitude reconnaissance planes were able to penetrate Soviet air defenses with impunity for 4 years.

Instead of public alarm over Russian Sputniks as in 1957, American satellite launchings have become so commonplace that they hardly ever get on page 1 in today's newspapers.

Some very real crises have occurred during the Eisenhower administration when the Nation was closer to war than the public generally recognized, but there were none of the manufactured crises which Roosevelt and Truman used to stampede legislation through Congress.

A show of force, as the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, or firm and positive diplomacy, as in the case of the British-French-Israeli invasion of Suez, prevented dangerous foreign situations from developing into catastrophe.

The calendar of dramatic events includes Iran, Iraq, Guatemala, Tibet, Laos, Berlin, the Hungarian freedom uprising, and two efforts by Red China to reduce Quemoy and Matsu as a prelude to an invasion of Formosa.

In almost every instance, the final result has gone in favor of the free world, and against the Communists. Some uncommitted nations, formerly "neutral in favor of Russia," are coming our way, such as India.

The President feels there has been too much tendency in the past to play up the successes of our enemies, and to underestimate our own solid and substantial achievements.

He hopes that he has inspired Americans to discover within themselves greater pride and more self-confidence in facing the new problems that lie ahead.

Mr. Eisenhower is leaving the White House in the same manner that he took the oath of office in 1953—with a prayer on his lips.

Seeking divine guidance, with faith in ourselves and the courage to do right, this beloved President has unbounded confidence in the future of America.

SUMNER G. WHITTIER, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Morse] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, it would take much more time than I have been allotted and far greater eloquence than I possess to pay a full measure of tribute to Sumner G. Whittier, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

On January 20, he leaves his post on the high council of the Federal Government. The same day the American people welcome a new President and a new administration. All thoughts will revolve around the new. All eyes will turn to the future. All minds and hearts will wonder what lies ahead.

It is a basic American trait to face tomorrow. But it is a basic fact of life that tomorrow is shaped by yesterday. The past is the future, roughhewn. Much of what lies ahead for the Nation's 22 million ex-servicemen has already been created by those who labored long and hard in the field of veterans' affairs.

Sumner Whittier was such a dedicated worker.

During his tenure as Administrator, the vast agency rose in stature and pulsed with a sense of urgency. Its operations became widely noted for efficiency, expeditious service, and sympathetic understanding for our former fighting men and the loved ones they left behind.

Millions of Americans, and especially VA's 170,000 devoted public servants, took pride in the increased productivity that grew out of improved internal management. They took pride in the increased bed capacity of VA hospitals, the lifesaving fruits of VA medical research, the modernized pension system which gives greatest assistance to those in greatest need, the new and improved VA hospitals that will rise under the 12-year \$900 million construction program.

Yes, the future is shaped by the past—even though the past is often only dimly remembered. President Eisenhower realized this when in accepting Mr. Whittier's resignation he wrote:

You will continue to see the fruits of your labors in the coming decades.

And then he paid him this tribute:

As you return to private life, you carry with you my best wishes for your future health and happiness and my deep appreciation for a job well done.

To the simple nobility of our towering 34th President, may I be permitted to add my small voice, and say of Sumner Whittier:

He worked no one longer or harder than himself to make his personal credo the mission of the vast agency. What was that credo? Simply, the words of Abraham Lincoln.

To care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan.

The record of VA accomplishments under Mr. Whittier's leadership speaks eloquently of his success.

To Sumner Whittier, whom I was privileged to serve as Deputy Administrator for almost 2 years, I say "well done."

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, 1953-60

The past 8 years have been marked with improvement in programs for the veterans of the United States and these programs have been administered for all veterans with sympathetic understanding. Also, during these years there has been a large number of substantial improvements in organization and management.

During these years the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, responsible for one of the largest agencies of Government, advised the President on veterans' affairs and, more than any other prior Administrator, participated in Cabinet meetings when matters affecting veterans' affairs were discussed.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF THE AGENCY

President Eisenhower, early in his administration, directed that the Veterans' Administration be drastically reorganized. A successful businessman, Mr. Harvey V. Higley, was appointed Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. He brought to his task long and successful experience in business methods and organization, and applied this experience to the VA. Under his direction this agency, with a budget of more than \$5 billion a year, went through a major reorganization with resulting economies and improvement in service.

With Mr. Higley's return to private life in 1957, the President appointed Mr. Sumner G. Whittier, then Chief Insurance Director, as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Under his direction progress has continued in the VA with particular emphasis on sound personnel and management practices.

In 1953, the Veterans' Administration employed about 163,000 people. Under the leadership of the two men appointed as Administrators of Veterans' Affairs, this number has been reduced to about 153,000 although employment in the expanding hospital system increased around 6,000.

In the headquarters of the Veterans' Administration in Washington, D.C., employment was cut 50 percent.

A work measurement system which has become a model for other agencies and has created a great deal of interest in private business where the measurement and management of a large volume of paper work is a growing problem, has been installed in the regional offices of the VA. Productivity increased 20 percent in these offices, where compensation, pension, and vocational rehabilitation programs among others, are handled, and employment was reduced 30 percent while workload declined only 17 percent.

An organization was established for auditing the internal management of the agency. This Internal Audit Service, divorced entirely from any organizational involvement, objectively evaluates the effectiveness of management throughout the agency and recommends improvements where they are needed.

A broad career development plan has been installed. This involves improving performance on the job, developing a reservoir of personnel available for greater responsibility, and assisting personnel in increasing management skills.

Automatic data processing equipment and methods have been applied to the insurance program which is the second largest ordinary life insurance operation in the United States. This was not easily accomplished nor quickly done. The annual cost of servicing a policy was reduced from \$5.67 in fiscal year 1953 to

\$3.88 in fiscal year 1960. The number of people employed has been cut from 10,300 in fiscal year 1953 to 3,800 in fiscal year 1960 while efficiency of service to policyholders has almost doubled.

In the management of the insurance trust funds a new investment formula was negotiated with the Treasury which allows the agency a higher return on the policyholders' money with increased earnings and increased dividends.

The processing of benefit payments involving checks to 4.6 million veterans and dependents monthly is being converted to automatic data processing methods and centralized in one location at Chicago, Ill. This conversion will result in considerable savings and reflect the application of advanced business principles to this phase of VA operations. Not only is the Veterans' Administration involved but also the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department. The ultimate result will benefit the Nation in terms of tax dollars saved, and veterans and their dependents in terms of improvements in service rendered.

Improved management has not been limited to the insurance and regional office activities but extends also into hospital administration. Work standards are being developed in nonprofessional areas and a pilot hospital has been established in which to develop new and improved procedures and in which new techniques and machinery will be tested for application in all VA hospitals.

A chartroom where the status of any particular program can be determined at a glance has been established in the Administrator's office. This room serves as a basis of control for the VA's nationwide net of hospitals and offices. In addition, the magnitude of the problems the VA faces in the future are also charted and can be related quickly to the current situation so that both long term and current problems are considered when a decision has to be made.

A comprehensive and specific statement of policy, emphasizing the requirement of sympathetic understanding in all dealings with veterans, was developed for the guidance of the agency in the short term and in the long stretches of the decades ahead.

Great strides have been made in humanizing the agency's correspondence with veterans, their dependents, and the general public.

MEDICAL PROGRAM OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

In 1959 the President approved an authorized capacity of 125,000 hospital beds for the VA. Within the framework of this new policy, the Administrator was granted authorization to modify the use of beds or hospitals from one type to another in keeping with advances in medical treatment and shifts in the veteran population. This was the first time that a President had given an Administrator of Veterans' Affairs the freedom to manage and direct the hospital bed program based on the needs of veterans.

In the past 8 years the bed capacity of VA hospitals has increased 14 percent, from 105,000 to about 120,000. The number of veterans hospitalized on any 1 day in a VA hospital has increased about 16 percent.

Thirteen new VA hospitals were opened between fiscal year 1954 and fiscal year 1960. A 12-year \$900 million program has been developed and approved to modernize the VA hospital system. The first \$75 million increment of this 12-year program was included in the fiscal year 1961 budget.

Racial segregation of patients in VA hospitals has been eliminated completely.

Medical research in the Veterans' Administration has expanded tremendously. In 1953 only \$5,106,000 was devoted to medical research in the VA. In 1960 over \$18 million

was being used to support further advances in the study of the cause, cure, and prevention of the dreaded diseases such as cancer, heart, etc.

One of the dramatic results of medical research may be seen in the number of VA hospital beds needed for tuberculous patients. The number of tuberculous patients increased steadily following World War II to the point where an average of 16,987 beds were needed for tuberculous patients in fiscal year 1954. Thereafter as the result of medical advances, in which the Veterans' Administration made a major contribution, the number of beds needed for such patients declined to an average of 9,967 in fiscal year 1960. On February 28, 1953, the number of TB patients awaiting admission to VA hospitals was over 2,600. Today, a TB patient can be admitted immediately.

Large-scale cooperative studies and the application of the new drugs in mental illness has resulted in a steady rise in the turnover rate of psychiatric patients in VA hospitals. The yearly turnover rate for new patients has increased from 66 percent in 1955 to 78 percent in 1960. During the past year the VA was able to admit to its hospitals more than 41,000 psychiatric patients.

The team approach to the management of the varied problems of amputees was given great impetus during the past several years. Some 81 orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams have been established by VA in selected field stations, usually consisting of an orthopedic surgeon as chief of the team, a psychiatrist, a therapist, a prosthetist, and a prosthetic specialist. Other specialists join the team as needed by the particular problems of an amputee. As a direct result of this pioneering effort, thousands of amputee veteran problem cases have been resolved. Of great significance to the disabled population of the Nation is the establishment of over 200 clinic teams patterned after the VA model in civilian rehabilitation groups in 39 States and the District of Columbia.

The VA inherited a system of soldiers homes from a predecessor agency. There are about 18,000 former soldiers resident in these homes today. While a planned living program was developed about 5 years ago, care continued to be primarily custodial. There is now under development in the Veterans Administration a new concept which, for the lack of a better term, may be called a restoration and rehabilitation center. The restoration center is to serve as a link between the hospital and the community. When the former soldier has received maximum hospital benefits, it is contemplated that he will be placed in a restoration center for a period of training and recuperation. He will then return to his home. If his physical condition is such as to prevent that, every effort will be made to find him a foster home, a nursing home, or some suitable facility in his home community where he may be near his relatives and friends. A pilot restoration center is planned for 1961.

The significance of the foregoing is obvious when it is realized that the aging of the veteran population already presents grave problems. In the future there will be an increasing number of veterans in this group of persons aged 65 or over. Thirty years from now about two-thirds of the males in this age group will be veterans. Many of these, if provided with proper rehabilitation services and assistance, could again become self-dependent. Hence, the new program which is designed to alleviate this problem before it reaches unmanageable proportions.

A NEW PENSION LAW

In 1960 the pension system was modernized to correct some abuses in the old system and to relate the pension more closely to the need of the individual. This was the first major revision in the pension system since 1933. Under the old system if the veteran

pensioner earned even \$1 more than the maximum amount set by law he received nothing at all in pension. If he earned \$1 less than the maximum income limitation he received his whole pension. Earned income, and not other assets, was the only money taken into account in determining eligibility. Under the new modernized system a graduated scale of payments was established which is more equitable for all and which gives the greatest aid to those in the greatest need.

Under the new pension law widows of veterans of World War II and the Korean war were made eligible for pension on the same basis as widows of veterans of World War I. This change provided immediate benefits for thousands of widows of World War II veterans.

COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Compensation is the term used to describe payments made for disabilities incurred or aggravated during war service.

During the past 8 years compensation payments have increased materially to the disabled. Payments have been increased by 30 percent for those 100 percent disabled and 16 percent for those 50 percent disabled. The widows of the men who died in service or as the result of wounds and diseases suffered in service have received 16 percent increases. In the prior administration the Consumer Price Index increased 25.6 percent while payments to war disabled veterans and their widows increased only 0.6 percent. The comparable Consumer Price Index increase during the present administration is 9.2 percent.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

In the past 8 years the VA has been particularly concerned with finding job opportunities for the handicapped. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs was appointed chairman of an ad hoc committee to the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped to promote the redesign of the entrance ways to permit easy access for the handicapped in wheelchairs and leg braces. A publication of this committee on this subject has created widespread interest among architects, builders, and others.

Specialists within the Veterans' Administration have, during these years, published studies on (1) the occupations of epileptic veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict, (2) occupations of blinded veterans, and (3) occupations of paraplegic veterans. These publications are being used by other Government agencies, colleges, and many foreign nations as a means of telling employers that what is important is what the man can do and not what he can't do.

In fiscal year 1960 the VA employed 1,249 disabled persons or more than 28 percent of all such disabled people employed by the Government during that year.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGING VETERAN

The full range of the problems of aging and the aged is receiving careful study. In 1958 a division was established in the Veterans' Administration for medical research in aging. Its aims are to develop effective clinical and institutional approaches to meet the developing problems associated with the aging veteran population.

Not only the physical changes which complicate life for the elderly veterans, but social and economic problems as well are the subjects of intensive research. VA's efforts are coordinated with those of other agencies of Federal and local governments through participation in preparation for the White House Conference on Aging. Notable among VA's contributions to this Conference is a comprehensive study of the economic problems of aging veterans.

This recently published study points up rather dramatically the need for planning

now the kind of program which will be required in the future. The number of veterans reaching age 65 peaks in 1961 and drops off to a very low point in 1967 followed by increasingly large numbers until another peak in 1990. Health facilities, income maintenance programs, and social services must be geared to these peaks and valleys of the future if they are to be effective in terms not only of veterans but of the Nation.

VETERANS BECOME HOMEOWNERS

During the past 8 years the Veterans' Administration through its loan guarantee program underwrote 2,740,000 loans to veterans for homes. This program has not only served as a stimulus to the economy but as a stabilizing influence to the society by assisting these millions of veterans to acquire property and a stake in a community.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Census Bureau reported in 1958: "The average head of the household is better educated than ever before. He now has 10.4 years of schooling compared with 9 years in 1950—an advance largely attributed to educational benefits given veterans of World War II and the Korean war."

In all, approximately 2,780,000 veterans have received training since 1953. Ninety-nine thousand more have required vocational rehabilitation because of disabilities incurred in wartime. More than 217,000 have trained in engineering. Another 77,000 have trained in medicine and related fields. Some 52,000 have trained in the physical and natural sciences. More than 860,000 have trained in the skilled trades.

In 1956 legislation was enacted providing educational assistance to orphans of war veterans. Since then a total of 19,000 war orphans have taken advantage of this act in order to better equip themselves to compete in modern society.

LONG-RANGE PLANNING

President Eisenhower appointed a commission under the direction of a distinguished soldier and former Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Gen. Omar Bradley, to study the programs of the Veterans' Administration. This Commission recognized in 1956 the need for planning veterans' programs well in advance.

This concept has been implemented by the establishment of a special unit with the primary mission of planning for the future. The establishment of this planning organization should result in a sound approach to the matters of veterans' affairs in the future.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. RHODES of Arizona (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for 1 hour, on Tuesday, January 24.

Mr. LAIRD (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for 1 hour, on Tuesday, January 24.

Mr. ULLMAN, today, for 5 minutes, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FASCELL, for 1 hour, on January 25.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MACHROWICZ.

Mr. JOELSON.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, January 20, 1961, at 11 o'clock a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

317. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting proposed new obligational authority in the amount of \$1,474,000 for fiscal year 1960 and \$1,692,786,594 for fiscal year 1961 for various agencies and \$9,065,119 for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1961. In addition, other proposals not increasing new obligational authority are made for the appropriation of \$21,944,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority, for transfers between appropriations in the amount of \$257,928,000, and limitations amounting to \$455,436,100 (H. Doc. No. 58); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

318. A letter from the adjutant general, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting the proceedings of the 61st National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held in Detroit, Mich., August 21-26, 1960, pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress (H. Doc. No. 62); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

319. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Inland Waterways Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 (H. Doc. No. 59); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

320. A letter from the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting the 21st Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, pursuant to section 201(c) of the Social Security Act, as amended (H. Doc. No. 60); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

321. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on the 1960 soil bank conservation reserve program, pursuant to Public Law 540, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

322. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 508(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1508)"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

323. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

324. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to provide for a specific contribution by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen in disaster areas, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

325. A letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, transmitting a detailed summary of negotiations to date with the Tribal Councils of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribes relating to

the Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River, pursuant to Senate Report No. 1203, 86th Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

326. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report relating to the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Tribes and their members and the effect from the construction and operation of the Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project, pursuant to Senate Report No. 1203, 86th Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

327. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to establish a Judge Advocate General's Corps in the Navy"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

328. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to place Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates (Regulars) in a status comparable with U.S. Naval Academy graduates"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

329. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to repeal certain obsolete provisions of law relating to the mints and assay offices"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

330. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize annual appropriation to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

331. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the 15th semiannual report of the Small Business Administration covering operations between July 1, 1960, and December 31, 1960, pursuant to Public Law 85-536; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

332. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners, of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for more effective administration of public assistance in the District of Columbia; to make certain relatives responsible for support of needy persons, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

333. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners, of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend and consolidate the laws providing for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

334. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners, of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the appointment of two additional judges for the juvenile court of the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

335. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide equal pay without discrimination on account of sex in interstate employment"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

336. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the Annual Report of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the fiscal year 1960; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

337. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the laws relating to St. Elizabeths Hospital so as to fix the salaries of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and first assistant physician

of the hospital, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

338. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a list containing the names, salaries, and duties of all employees and officers in their employ as of June 30, 1960, and cases heard and/or decided by the Board, also a financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, pursuant to section 3(c) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

339. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the university, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

340. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled "A bill to assist in meeting the costs of professional services needed in carrying out public school desegregation programs, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

341. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

342. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with the financial aid of, the United States, for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

343. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the development of plans and arrangements for the provision of emergency assistance, and the provision of such assistance, to repatriated American nationals without available resources, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

344. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the Inter-American Children's Institute"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

345. A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, transmitting the 13th semiannual report of its activities as of December 31, 1960, pursuant to 62 Stat. 1240; 50 U.S.C. App. 2001-2016, as amended and 64 Stat. 12; 22 U.S.C. 1621-1627, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

346. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

347. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the use of surplus personal property by State distribution agencies, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

348. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to make nationals, American and foreign, eligible for certain scholarships under the Surplus

Property Act of 1944, as amended"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

349. A letter from the administrative assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide agencies of the Government of the United States with authority to pay in advance for required publications"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

350. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and its various units to perform their functions more efficiently and effectively by providing them with certain administrative authority, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

351. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority thereunder; require manufacturers of new drugs to keep records of, and make reports on, clinical experience and other relevant data bearing on the permissibility of such drugs; require that drugs be prepared or packed under adequate controls to insure proper identity, strength, purity, and quality, and otherwise insure their compliance with the act; and extend to all antibiotics the certification provisions of the act now limited to certain antibiotics"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

352. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 407 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

353. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to prohibit certain practices regarding passenger ticket sales and reservations"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

354. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the regulation of rates and practices of air carriers and foreign air carriers in foreign air transportation, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

355. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the separation of subsidy and airmail rates, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

356. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to redefine the authority of the Secretary of the Interior and others for the purpose of providing for coordinated planning for the development of the Nation's water and related land resources through the establishment of water resources commissions"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

357. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 6(e) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

358. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting determinations relating to the 1962 and 1963 construction payments due the United States from the Bostwick Irrigation District, Nebraska, and Kansas-Bostwick Irrigation District No. 2,

Kansas, Missouri River Basin project, pursuant to Public Law 86-308; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

359. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 30(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C., sec. 187a), to prevent the undesirable division of oil and gas leaseholds"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

360. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to repeal the act of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293; 43 U.S.C., secs. 351-355, 357-360), and the act of September 22, 1922 (c. 400, 42 Stat. 1012; 43 U.S.C., sec. 356), and to require that entrymen of lands in Nevada under the desert land act be resident citizens of Nevada"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

361. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the purchase and exchange of land and interests therein on the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

362. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (61 Stat. 913) with respect to the leasing of mineral deposits in which the United States owns a partial or future interest"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

363. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to consolidate, revise, and reenact the public land townsite laws"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

364. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

365. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting part II of the report entitled "Project Twenty-Two," the Bureau of Land Management's long-range plan for the administration, management, and development of the Nation's vital public land resources through the year 2012; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

366. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a report of the Commission on Civil Rights, pursuant to Public Law 85-315, on equal protection of the laws in public higher education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

367. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to carry into effect a provision of the Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Lisbon, Portugal, October 31, 1958"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

368. A letter from the National Shipwright, Navy Club of the U.S.A., transmitting the report of activities and statement of receipts and expenditures for the calendar year 1960, pursuant to section 4, Public Law 564, 76th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

369. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Directors, Future Farmers of America, transmitting the audit report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, and certain other reports, pursuant to Public Law 740, 81st Congress, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

370. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed draft of legislation entitled "A bill to revise section 3054, title 18 of the United States Code, concerning the enforcement of certain provisions of such Code, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

371. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a proposed draft of legislation

entitled "A bill to include officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to assaults and homicides"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

372. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a proposed draft of legislation entitled "A bill to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

373. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting proposed draft of legislation entitled "A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Secretary of the Treasury to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property, or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

374. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting proposed draft of legislation entitled "A bill to include certain officers and employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to assaults and homicides"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

375. A letter from Ross, McCord, Ice & Miller, Indianapolis, Ind., transmitting audit and annual report of the Board for Fundamental Education for the year 1959, pursuant to section 14(b), Public Law No. 507, 83d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

376. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation of certain persons, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 1, 1948 (Public Law 863), amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U.S.C. 155(c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

377. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

378. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation of certain persons, pursuant to section 244(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(5)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

379. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation of certain persons, pursuant to section 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

380. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide emergency authority for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

381. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

382. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to procure the services

of experts and consultants"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

383. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a report regarding positions in grade GS-18, pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

384. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a copy of recommendations on financing the Civil Service Retirement System; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

385. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

386. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

387. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to improve the effectiveness of the Veterans' Administration loan guaranty program"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

388. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the provisions of the Social Security Act to consolidate the reporting of wages by employers for income tax withholding and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

389. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to improve tax administration by providing for extension of the use of identifying numbers"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

390. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for public hearings on air pollution problems of more than local significance under, and extend the duration of, the Federal air pollution control law, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 2852. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary community facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H.R. 2853. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary community facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2854. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance

Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary community facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 2855. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary community facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 2856. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. GRANAHAH:

H.R. 2857. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2858. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary community facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 2859. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary community facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H.R. 2860. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 2861. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. GRANAHAH:

H.R. 2862. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.R. 2863. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 2864. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H.R. 2865. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2866. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H.R. 2867. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2868. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of citizens of the United States and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2869. A bill to assure to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States full and equal privileges with respect to public conveyances and places of public accommodation, resort, entertainment, amusement, assemblage, and institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2870. A bill to secure, protect, and strengthen the civil rights accruing to individuals under the Constitution and laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALFORD:

H.R. 2871. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide that the first \$50 per month of an individual's earned income shall be disregarded in determining his need for old-age assistance under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AYRES (by request):

H.R. 2872. A bill to amend section 715 of title 38, United States Code, to permit veterans with service-connected disabilities less than total who have \$5 per \$1,000 total disability income provisions included in their national service life insurance policies to obtain \$10 per \$1,000 total disability income protection; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2873. A bill to amend section 715 of title 38, United States Code, to permit service-connected disabled veterans of service after April 25, 1951, who obtained national service life insurance under section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to obtain the \$10 per \$1,000 disability income protection; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 2874. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2875. A bill to authorize a comprehensive program for the maintenance of a healthy mining industry in the United States and its possessions; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BASS of New Hampshire:

H.R. 2876. A bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BELCHER:

H.R. 2877. A bill to authorize the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, to approve a financial contribution for civil defense purposes to the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 2878. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an accelerated amortization deduction for industrial or commercial plants and facilities which will provide new employment opportunities

in economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:

H.R. 2879. A bill to amend sections 4083, 4032, and 6416 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain sales of gasoline for nonfuel purposes from tax and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2880. A bill to permanently extend the Armed Forces and veterans dairy programs and the special milk program for children and to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 2881. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against the successors to the Presidency and to authorize their protection by the Secret Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2882. A bill to amend the Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2883. A bill to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts:

H.R. 2884. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that the rates of peacetime disability and death compensation shall be the same as the rates for wartime disability and death compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H.R. 2885. A bill to provide for the issuance of a series of special postage stamps to be known as "the signers for freedom stamps," honoring the signers of the Declaration of Independence; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H.R. 2886. A bill to authorize the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, to approve a financial contribution for civil defense purposes to the State of New York; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2887. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prevent increases in Federal income taxes as the result of tax-relief measures enacted by State and political subdivisions for the relief of railroad corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 2888. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age and disability insurance benefits by \$35 a month (and other monthly benefits proportionately), and to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 62 and women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2889. A bill to provide that three Members of the House of Representatives and three Members of the Senate shall be members of the American Battle Monuments Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2890. A bill to amend title II of the National Housing Act to authorize a decrease in the premium charged for the insurance of mortgages under that title, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 2891. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 (or \$3,600 in the case of a widow

with minor children) the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 2892. A bill to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to provide lump-sum payment for the unused sick leave to the credit of an officer or employee immediately prior to his separation from the service on retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 2893. A bill to provide that where a claim or demand against the United States is duly allowed by legal authority without reduction to judgment, but an offset is claimed by the United States for a debt alleged to be due the United States, if such alleged debt is subsequently found to have been not due the United States, or due in a lesser amount than the offset, the amounts found not to have been due the United States in offset shall bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 2894. A bill to provide for the construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARLAND:

H.R. 2895. A bill to repeal section 502(d) and a portion of section 509 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, which requires bids by Pacific coast shipbuilders be approved under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. GRANAHAAN:

H.R. 2896. A bill to provide for the establishment of national cemeteries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2897. A bill to provide for the issuance of a series of special postage stamps to be known as the signers for freedom stamps, honoring the signers of the Declaration of Independence; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 2898. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in lands located in the State of Florida to the record owners of the surface thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia:

H.R. 2899. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, with respect to the taxation of banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H.R. 2900. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, with respect to the taxation of banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 2901. A bill to amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize for all taxpayers the amount which may be taken into account in computing the retirement income credit thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2902. A bill to amend the Federal Alcohol Administration Act in order to amend the definition of the term "United States"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H.R. 2903. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to permit patent holders to bring civil actions against Government contractors who infringe their patents while carrying out Government contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 2904. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of

pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 2905. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit railroad corporations to take full advantage of tax relief measures enacted or granted by the States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 2906. A bill to assist in meeting the costs of special professional services needed in carrying out public school desegregation programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LOSER:

H.R. 2907. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to place in grade 18 of the general schedule the position of hearing examiners of the Social Security Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H.R. 2908. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that income derived by a nonprofit hospital, medical center, or medical research organization from the lease of its facilities or equipment shall be exempt from tax if it is used exclusively for the treatment of charity patients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDOWELL:

H.R. 2909. A bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCINTIRE:

H.R. 2910. A bill to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2911. A bill for the establishment of a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2912. A bill to amend section 106 of title 38, United States Code, to improve veterans' benefits for female members of telephone operating units, Signal Corps, who served overseas during World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MEADER:

H.R. 2913. A bill to amend section 203(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that in the disposal of surplus real property consideration shall be given to the impact of such disposal upon the community in which such property is located; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 2914. A bill to authorize the disposal of Air Force plant No. 60 at Adrian, Mich., to a person, firm, or corporation which will continue manufacturing operations therein; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER:

H.R. 2915. A bill to provide for recognition of Federal employee unions and to provide procedures for the adjustment of grievances; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H.R. 2916. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes shall be allowed as deductions from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 2917. A bill to eliminate the date of termination of the provisions of law authorizing issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans, to transfer responsibility for determining the suitability of the home of the adopting parents for such orphans to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 2918. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more liberal definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OSTERAG:

H.R. 2919. A bill to establish a Federal policy concerning the termination, limitation, or establishment of business-type operations of the Government which may be conducted in competition with private enterprise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 2920. A bill to create an Agricultural Research and Development Commission, to provide for more effective research programs designed to expand markets for agricultural and forestry products, to reduce surpluses, to increase farm income, and to benefit consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REIFEL:

H.R. 2921. A bill to expand and extend the saline water conversion program under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to provide for accelerated research, development, demonstration, and application of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2922. A bill to provide for the establishment of national cemeteries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 2923. A bill to amend section 601 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the definition of the term "Veterans' Administration facilities"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2924. A bill to repeal an act entitled "An act extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in the district of Alaska," approved June 7, 1910 (36 Stat. 459); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2925. A bill to amend the act of March 8, 1922, as amended, pertaining to isolated tracts, to extend its provisions to public sales; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 2926. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2927. A bill to provide for research and technical assistance relating to the control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2928. A bill to provide that any Federal employee who refuses to answer a question of a committee of the Congress with respect to Communist, Communist-front, or subversive affiliations, shall be removed immediately from the position or office held by him; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2929. A bill to equalize the pay of retired members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2930. A bill to amend the Navy rations statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2931. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2932. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2933. A bill to make certain exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the U.S. courts of appeals and to the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in actions relating to the public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2934. A bill to require that all agreements and understandings respecting the importation of foreign goods, entered into with foreign countries or their citizens, shall be reduced to writing and made public; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2935. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the establishment of country-by-country quotas for the importation of shrimps and shrimp products, to impose a duty on all unprocessed shrimp imported in excess of the applicable quota, and to impose a duty on processed shrimp and prohibit its importation in excess of the applicable quota; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2936. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2937. A bill to amend section 2 of the act of August 21, 1954 (68 Stat. 758), to integrate the Judge Advocate's promotion list with that of the Army to restore lost seniority and grade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2938. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the rank of lieutenant general or vice admiral of officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force while serving as Surgeons General; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2939. A bill to provide that the Department of Defense shall enter into contracts for air transportation with air carriers as defined by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2940. A bill to exempt Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve officers from the provisions of the Economy Act of 1932 for the period July 1, 1947, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, on the same basis as members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and National Guard of the Army, and Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2941. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the calling of the National Guard into Federal service except in time of war or invasion or upon the request of a State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2942. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to eliminate the 6 percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 2943. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to liberalize the basis on which pension is payable by providing that public or private retirement payments shall not be counted as income and that the income of the spouse shall be disregarded in the determination of annual income of a veteran; to eliminate the "net worth" eligibility test; and to repeal the requirement of reduction of pension during hospitalization for veterans with dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2944. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that service of a veteran in any campaign or expedition involving

armed conflict shall be considered wartime service for the purposes of all laws granting benefits to veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2945. A bill to amend section 610 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that combat and wartime overseas veterans shall have priority in obtaining admission to Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2946. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a fully insured individual may elect to have any employment or self-employment performed by him after attaining age 65 excluded (for both tax and benefit purposes) from coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCRANTON:

H.R. 2947. A bill to assist in alleviating conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically depressed areas through the establishment of a program of loans and grants and the provision of a secondary market for industrial mortgages covering property in those areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H.R. 2948. A bill to provide for public hearings on air pollution problems of more than local significance under, and extend the duration of, the Federal air pollution control law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 2949. A bill to determine the desirability of deepening the channel crossing St. George Island and Apalachicola Bay, Fla., and extending the jetties; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2950. A bill to determine the desirability of providing a channel at Two-Mile Settlement and Creek near Apalachicola, Fla., to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2951. A bill to determine the desirability of dredging the Gulf County Canal, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H.R. 2952. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to convey certain public and acquired lands in the State of California to the City of Needles; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 2953. A bill to amend section 521 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that certain service shall be creditable for pension purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2954. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to payment of Philippine pensioners; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 2955. A bill to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 2956. A bill to provide for the issuance of a series of special postage stamps to be known as the signers for freedom stamps, honoring the signers of the Declaration of Independence; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H.R. 2957. A bill to provide that those persons entitled to retired pay or retainer pay under the Career Compensation Act of 1949 who were prohibited from computing their retired pay or retainer pay under the rates provided by the act of May 20, 1958, shall be entitled to have their retired pay or retainer pay recomputed on the rates of basic

pay provided by the act of May 20, 1958; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2958. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TUPPER:

H.R. 2959. A bill to repeal section 502(d) and a portion of section 509 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, which requires bids by Pacific coast shipbuilders be approved under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 2960. A bill to amend chapter 2 of title 23, United States Code, to provide for the system of forest development roads and trails needed for the utilization and protection of lands administered by the Forest Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H.R. 2961. A bill to provide for full overhaul and repair capability for nuclear powered and conventional submarines at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2962. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to make unlawful the willful destruction or injury of goods moving in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2963. A bill to establish the Inland Navigation Commission; to authorize the provision and collection of fair and reasonable charges for use of inland waterway navigational improvements constructed, maintained, or operated with Federal funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHARTON:

H.R. 2964. A bill to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on rebuilt automotive parts and accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2965. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the 175th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Jesse Torrey; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.J. Res. 149. Joint resolution designating the week of June 4 to 10, 1961, as National American Guild of Variety Artists Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H.J. Res. 150. Joint resolution to establish a National Advisory Committee on Rail Transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER:

H.J. Res. 151. Joint resolution designating the week of May 22 to 27, 1961, as Police Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN:

H.J. Res. 152. Joint resolution to provide for a commission to study and report on the influence of foreign trade upon business and industrial expansion in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to provide that the United States shall withhold from representatives of foreign nations privileges which such nations withhold from representatives of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 154. Joint resolution declaring Good Friday in each year to be a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.J. Res. 155. Joint resolution to create a joint committee to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

H. Con. Res. 93. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CHIPERFIELD:

H. Con. Res. 94. Concurrent resolution to create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FALLON:

H. Con. Res. 95. Concurrent resolution establishing a basic fuels policy for the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the use of a Great White Fleet in support of American foreign policy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McINTIRE:

H. Con. Res. 98. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H. Con. Res. 99. Concurrent resolution to create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RILEY:

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SLACK:

H. Con. Res. 101. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BECKER:

H. Res. 113. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study of the fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H. Res. 114. Resolution favoring an international agreement for a suspension of nuclear weapons tests; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. Res. 115. Resolution amending clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. Res. 116. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AVERY:

H.R. 2966. A bill for the relief of Dr. Sergio Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2967. A bill for the relief of Susana S. Reyes, M.D.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 2968. A bill for the relief of Sale Kurg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLISON:

H.R. 2969. A bill for the relief of Gene H. King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIN:

H.R. 2970. A bill for the relief of Theodore S. Zoutanos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 2971. A bill for the relief of Sister Mary Amada, Sister Mary Camino, Sister Mary Clara, Sister Mary Gloria, Sister Mary Cecilia, Sister Mary Juana, Sister Mary San Pedro, and Sister Mary Nieves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2972. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Cornelia Fales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 2973. A bill for the relief of Anthony Robert Lowry (Antonio Piantadosi); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 2974. A bill for the relief of Costas Forakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODELL:

H.R. 2975. A bill for the relief of Jean Hsu Shao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2976. A bill for the relief of Gustaf A. Lawson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2977. A bill for the relief of Kyoko Stanton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2978. A bill for the relief of Rosa and Rita Quattrocchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2979. A bill for the relief of Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2980. A bill for the relief of Khatchadour T. Tchoupdjian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H.R. 2981. A bill for the relief of Fernando Rocha Dias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2982. A bill for the relief of Sue Sau Him and Chow Wo Ho, also known as Chow Shee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 2983. A bill for the relief of Konstantin P. Vellskakakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H.R. 2984. A bill for the relief of Manfull Dairy Farm, Inc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLTZMAN:

H.R. 2985. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lydia Brill Misroch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2986. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Is-gouhie Agopian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2987. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vir-jini Mori; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2988. A bill for the relief of David Tao Chung Wang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H.R. 2989. A bill for the relief of Paciencia Ilagan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2990. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the claim against the United States of Amis Construction Co. and San Ore Construction Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 2991. A bill for the relief of Joseph Maz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2992. A bill for the relief of Maria Marcella Tang and Maria de Fatima Tang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 2993. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Paul Bernstein against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H.R. 2994. A bill to provide for the enrollment of Della O. Adams, nee Tipton, as a member of the Creek Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H.R. 2995. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Pearl F. Brzinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2996. A bill for the relief of Dr. Malempati Madhusudana Rao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULDER:

H.R. 2997. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Grazia L. Scarfalloto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2998. A bill for the relief of Francesco Di Maria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 2999. A bill for the relief of Frank Ernest Gifford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3000. A bill for the relief of Lea Min Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RILEY:

H.R. 3001. A bill for the relief of Jagat Kumar Kaul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 3002. A bill for the relief of William F. Sample; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 3003. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Mervin L. Cotterell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 3004. A bill for the relief of Julia S. Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H.R. 3005. A bill for the relief of Sister Mary Aurelia (Chiara Di Gesu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIBAL:

H.R. 3006. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hilda Yen Male; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 3007. A bill for the relief of Alberto Luciano (Rocchi) Rosasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 3008. A bill for the relief of Hom Hong Hing, also known as Tommy Joe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 3009. A bill for the relief of John J. Russell and Emma J. Russell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3010. A bill for the relief of Wintford Jesse Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H.R. 3011. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Agavni A. Seckiner and Selma Seckiner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1, of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

38. By Mr. LOSER: Petition of Hon. Jodie Aldridge of Nashville, Tenn., proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

39. By Mr. MONAGAN: Petition of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Fraternal Order of Eagles that such inequalities, as now administered under social security, be adjusted so that survivors benefits be identical for survivor whether it be husband or wife who dies first; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

40. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Marvin J. Sonosky, attorney for the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Washington, D.C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to an interim report of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, pursuant to Senate Report No. 1203, 86th Congress, 2d session; to the Committee on Appropriations.

41. Also, petition of Marvin J. Sonosky, attorney for the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Washington, D.C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to an interim report of the Crow Creek Tribe of South Dakota, pursuant to Senate Report No. 1203, 86th Congress, 2d session; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Ukrainian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1961

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, January 22, 1961, will mark the 43d anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Ukrainian National Republic. Many Americans of Ukrainian descent in this country will be celebrating this anniversary in a fitting and solemn manner.

The Ukrainian people always have been loyal allies with us in the common struggle against Russian Communist imperialism. They have suffered persecution and enslavement by Communist Russia and they fully understand the danger of Communist imperialism to the peace and future of the world.

Never before was this day as important to all freedom loving people as it is today when the danger of the spreading of Communist tyranny threatens the peace and security of the world. On this day we join in paying tribute to the gallant Ukrainian people who fought gallantly in defense of their freedom and independence and who never accepted the yoke imposed upon them by Communist Russia and have continued to fight for their liberation despite the fact that in 1920, Ukraine was overrun by the Communist troops of Moscow.

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At this moment, when the Communist world, headed by Communist Russia, is marshaling its forces against the free world, as announced in the Communist manifesto in Moscow on December 6, 1960, we here in the United States, enjoying the blessings of liberty and freedom, express our sympathy to and understanding of the Ukrainian people enslaved behind the Iron Curtain.

It is earnestly to be hoped that there may be restored to the Ukrainian people and to all enslaved nations, the blessings of freedom and liberty.

The Problem of the Effect of Foreign-Made Commodities on the American Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1961

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, many American industries suffer economically from the competition of foreign-made commodities made by laborers who work under unfavorable conditions at inadequate wages.

Yet we cannot baldly exclude foreign-made goods, since it is in the best interest of American foreign policy to maintain trade relations with nations in Asia

and Africa, thereby preventing them from concluding trade treaties with Red China and Soviet Russia, and from thus coming within the Communist sphere of influence. We must also remember that we are not economically self-sufficient, and we export more than we import.

It is further in the best interest of American foreign policy to demonstrate to the working people of the world that the American worker lives under the best conditions in the world, and that the American people do not wish to purchase goods made for their consumption by the exploitation of foreign labor, even though Red China and Soviet Russia have no such compunctions.

If comparative labor costs could somehow be more fairly equalized, I believe that American industry would be willing to compete freely with foreign industries in the marketplaces of America and of the world.

I have, therefore, introduced a resolution in the House authorizing and directing the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct a full and complete investigation and study into the practicability of the formulation of a Labor Standards Schedule for specific industries in specific foreign nations whose goods enter the United States toward the end that a system of a sliding scale of tariffs may be ultimately adopted whereby the foreign industries having the most favorable conditions for labor pay the lowest tariffs, and the foreign industries having the least favorable conditions for labor pay the highest tariffs.